Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. V. | RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1854. | No. 5.

THE

North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

_ Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

QUENTIN BUSBEE. KEMP P. BATTLE.

BUSBEE & BATTLE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL attend promptly to any business intrusted to their care in the central Counties of the State, and in the State and Federal Courts.

QUENTIN BUSBEE, *Commissioner of Deeds, &c. for the States of*

New York,	Pennsylvania,	Maryland,
Virginia,	South Carolina,	Georgia,
Alabama,	Mississippi,	Florida,
Texas,	Arkansas,	Tennessee.

Raleigh, July 10, 1854. 71—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.

Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.

Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.

Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 63—tf.

GEO. HOWARD, Jr.,
Attorney at Law,

HAVING located at WILSON, N. C., will regularly attend the Courts of Pitt, Greene, Wayne and Edgecombe Counties. Office next door to Gay's Hotel.

Wilson, Edgecombe, July 19, 1854. 71—

WILLIAM H. JONES,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the Courts of Chatham, Johnston and Wake

February 23, 1853. 29—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.

March 29, 1853. 34—

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.

October 25, 1854. 66—tf.

DR. PETER E. HINES,

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Raleigh, and its vicinity.

Office on Fayetteville Street, above the Drug Store of Messrs Haywood & Scott.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, }
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, } *Norfolk.*
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*

September 16, 1853. 87—

BAIN, HATTON & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS, FORWARDING, PRODUCE AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner King and Water Sts.,
Portsmouth, Va.,

Give their personal attention to the sale and shipment of all kinds of Produce and Merchandise, and make liberal advances on consignments.

D. A. BAIN, | E. A. HATTON, | G. M. BAIN, jr.

Portsmouth, Va., March 27, 1844. 88—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. LEWIS, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.

June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.

References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.

October 23, 1854. 96—1vsw.

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.

D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN

HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.

FIDELITY to the interests of NON-RESIDENTS.

REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.

LANDS located, bought and sold.

CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.

A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.

STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.

REGISTERS open for examination.

☞ Office in Congress Avenue.

May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

FALL TRADE, 1854.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING PER STEAMER BALTIC and Alps, and the Packet Ship Caroline, our Fall Importation of

Foreign Dry Goods,

Purchased for *Cash* by an agent of Mr. W. Weddell at *very low* rates. We are also in receipt of a large and commanding Stock of

Domestic Fabrics.

Purchased from first hands, and at the recent

Large Auction Sales

at great sacrifices.

We respectfully solicit a call from the North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, feeling confident we can offer them Goods at as *low prices* as can be found in any market.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.

PETERSBURG, VA. 83—

SAMUEL W. PEPPER,
SUCCESSOR TO
HENRY J. PEPPER & SON,

Watches, Jewelry and Silverware, No. 175 Chesnut St. opposite the State House, Philadelphia, Pa.

June 6, 1854. 58—1y.

MASONIC.—THE OFFICERS, MEMBERS AND Representatives of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina are hereby informed that the Annual Communication of the Masonic body will be held in this City on MONDAY EVENING, the 4th DECEMBER next, at 7 o'clock, for the transaction of business. Officers of the respective Lodges are requested to attend in person, or cause proper delegates to be appointed in obedience to the Constitution and general regulations of the Grand Lodge.

WILLIAM T. BAIN,
Grand Secretary.

October 28, 1854. 98—td.

HATS! HATS!!—JUST TO HAND TWO CASES Extra Moleskin Hats, Beebe's Latest.

McGEE & WILLIAMS.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Baltimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cultivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.

S. MARCH.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK.—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER HATS, the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on haying Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.

Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate it. advantages without having one of our superior Hats.

☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.

STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square, Norfolk, Va.

May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

SPRING 1854.—WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE, *Petersburg, Va.* We take pleasure in announcing to the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina, that one of our house has just returned from the North and East, where he has purchased an extensive and commanding stock of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valices, Wrapping Paper, Lacings, &c., and all other articles belonging to our branch of business.

Our assortment this season will be much larger and more varied than heretofore, in order to meet the demands of a rapidly increasing trade. Our goods have all been bought of First Hands, and selected with great care by an old buyer, of thirty years experience, with special reference to the wants of the Virginia and North Carolina Merchants.

We are now in receipt of a portion of our stock and are in daily expectation of large accessions thereto, which will render our assortment one of the most complete and attractive ever offered to the Southern Trade.

In soliciting an examination we assure our friends and the public generally, that our prices shall be found as low and as reasonable as those of any similar establishment south of Massachusetts.

☞ Merchants and others buying by the Package or Dozen will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is our determination to sell as cheap as any of our northern competitors.

W. R. JOHNSON & CO.,
Two doors below Paul & McIlwaine,
East side Sycamore st., Petersburg, Va.

Feb. 23, 1854. 32—1y.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:

DR. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and IN NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people.

L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.

F. M. CAPEHART.

Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

DR. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.

I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,

W. P. BEAMAN.

WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

DR. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.

Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.

R. R. PARKER.

Murfreesboro', Aug. 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.

Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.

A. W. DARDEN.

MURFREESBORO', N. C.

DR. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.

RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.

Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.

For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

Treasury Department, N. C.,
NOVEMBER 13, 1854.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until 10 o'clock, A. M., of the 20th of December next, for the purchase of $111,000 in Bonds, issued by the State of North Carolina, under an Act of Assembly for the construction of the Weldon & Gaston Railroad, and for the improvement of the navigation of the Neuse and Tar rivers. They are by express enactment exempt from taxation for any purpose. They will bear date the 1st of July, 1854, will run ten years, and will have coupons attached for the interest at six per cent. per annum, payable the first days of January and July in each year. Both interest and principal will be payable at the Bank of the Republic in the city of New York, unless where the purchaser prefers to have them payable at the Treasury of this State. They will be issued in sums of $1,000 each. Parties bidding will please address their letters endorsed, "Proposals for N. Carolina stocks," to the undersigned at Raleigh, N. C. They will also state in what kind of funds they propose to pay. The bids will be opened on the 20th December next, in the presence of the Governor, Secretary and Comptroller of State, and G. W. Mordecai, President of the Bank of the State of N. C. The undersigned reserves the right of accepting such bids in whole or in part, as he may deem most advantageous to the State. Successful bidders will be required, as soon as informed of the acceptance of their bids, to deposit in Bank the amount of their bids, with the accrued interest from the 1st of July last, to the credit of the Treasurer of N. C. This deposit may be made in the Bank of the Republic, N. York, the Bank of the State of N. C., or the Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh. Documents showing the great resources of the State, and the small amount of her indebtedness, may be had on application at this office, or to Messrs. Brown & DeRossett, city of New York.

D. W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer of N. C.

November 15, 1854. 102—td.

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of the Wholesale purchaser. Especial attention is given at times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.

Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,		$18 to 35
English " "	" "	14 to 20
American and German	" "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.

Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.

Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.

PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.

VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.

Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.

To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Syc. and Dack st.

Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 83—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.

F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.

Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.

April 16, 1854. 44—tf.

☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

STEAM REFINED CANDIES, OF VERY SUPERIOR quality for exportation South, at Wholesale prices.

Candies assorted per lb. C..........................12 cents.
Candies assorted per lb. B..........................15 do
Candies assorted per lb. Fancy..................20 to 25 do

The above Candies we warrant to be equal in every respect to any made in this country, and will keep in any climate. Orders enclosing cash or satisfactory reference promptly forwarded to any part of the United States and the West Indies.

SAM'L. H. MARKS & SON.

Petersburg, March 24, 1854. 87—

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.

EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.

Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

FISH AND OYSTERS.—THE SUBSCRIBERS having rented the front part of the store occupied by Mr. C. B. Moore, near the Post Office, intend keeping for sale the finest Norfolk Oysters and Fish. Persons wanting the above article may rest assured of getting them Fresh. Spiced and Pickled Oysters will always be kept for sale by the keg or by retail. Any one wanting a quantity will have their orders attended to by giving one or two days notice.

Orders from the country with reference will be promptly attended to.

JOHN G. SIBLEY & CO.

Raleigh, October 23, 1854. 96—3m.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
Office of Secretary of State, 20th Oct. }

THE CLERKS of THE COUNTY COURTS of this State, will please read a Resolution of the General Assembly of 1850-'51, found on page 505, with the Laws of said session, where they will see it is made their duty to send to this office a certified list of the acting Justices of Peace of their respective Counties, every two years thereafter. The time is near when this should be done.

WM. HILL, *Sec. of State.*

Raleigh, Oct. 20, '54. 96—tf.

Boot and Shoe Store.

HENRY E. DEPKIN IN RETURNING THANKS for past favors respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has just returned from the North with a large and varied assortment of Goods in his line, which he will feel much pleasure in exhibiting.

Store West Side of Capitol Square.

Raleigh, Sept. 6, 1854. 1038—3m.

1855.

JUST PUBLISHED!—TURNER'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANAC FOR 1855. Also, The ILLUSTRATED FAMILY CHRISTIAN ALMANAC, for 1855. For Sale, wholesale and retail, by

H. D. TURNER,
Book Store.

Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1854.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh*,—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

JOS. G. B. ROULHAC,	of Raleigh,	JOHN COX, Edenton,
C. W. D. HUTCHINGS,		JOSHUA BONNER, Salem,
JNO. R. WILLIAMS,		J. H. POOL, Elizabeth City,
JOHN PRIMROSE,		F. F. FAGAN, Plymouth,
H. D. TURNER,		ALEX'R MITCHELL, Newbern,
S. W. WHITING,		W. N. H. SMITH, Murfreesborough,
T. H. SELBY,		
GEO. McNEIL, Fayetteville,		H. B. WILLIAMS, Charlotte,
J. G. WRIGHT, Wilmington,		JOHN B. BARRETT, Milton,
JAS. E. HOYT, Washington,		A. T. SUMMY, Asheville.
JAMES SLOAN, Greensboro',		

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

J. G. B. ROULHAC, *President*,
HENRY D. TURNER, *Vice-President*,
S. W. WHITING, *Treasurer*,
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary*,
JOHN H. BRYAN, *Attorney*,
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*,
S. W. WHITING, }
JNO. R. WILLIAMS, } *Executive Committee.*
JOHN PRIMROSE, }

All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in all the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTON BUSBEE,	WM. H. JONES,
H. W. HUSTED,	F. C. HILL,
WM. H. MCKEE,	SEATON GALES.
CHARLES B. ROOT.	

OFFCERS.

DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President*,
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President*,
JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary*,
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer*,
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney*,
CHARLES E. JOHNSON, M. D. } *Medical*
WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D. } *Board of*
RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Consultation.*
WILLIAM D. COOKE, }
W. W. HOLDEN, } *Executive Committee.*
CHARLES B. ROOT, }

J. HERSMAN, *General Agent.*

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to

JAMES F. JORDAN *Secretary.*

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.

At the last annual Meeting the following officers were reelected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tayloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.

All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage.

PETER ADAMS Sec'y.

August 6, 1854. 75—tf

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.

Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.

Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.

Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.

Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.

D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*

Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

CASWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.

All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which Insurance is desired.

The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.

All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to WILLIE J. PALMER, *Secretary*, or the subscriber.

NATHANIEL J. PALMER.

Milton, N. C., April 15th, 1853. 43—tf.

5,200 ACRES of TURPENTINE Land FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land containing about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Richlands, runs through it. There are 11 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 30 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmiths shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled 5½ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.

The above presents a favorable opportunity for Turpentine and Timber dealers, to make an investment which cannot fail to be highly remunerative. There are no Stills within 10 miles of the place, and consequently no competition in the purchase of the raw material. The subscribers having other business to attend to cannot give the place proper attention, and will sell the whole, or an interest of one-half to a competent person who will take charge of the premises and conduct the business. Apply to

WM. A. GUYER, or
J. R. BLOSSOM,
Wilmington, N. C.

September 16, 1854. 86—tf.

Patent Door and Gate Spring.

R. W. INMAN, FROM SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND, Manufactory of "Inman's Patent Door and gate Spring," to which was awarded the first premium at the World's Fair in London, 1851, announces that he has constituted Mr. John Creech, merchant of Raleigh, his sole agent for the counties of Wake, New Hanover, Cumberland, Wayne, Johnston and Orange, in the State of North Carolina. For neatness, simplicity, and full performance of all it is intended to do—its exceeding usefulness, its durability and its cheapness, it certainly takes its position in the first rank of modern invention.

We do not intend to puff—a single examination will convince the judgment of its utility.

R. W. INMAN.

For sale at Williams & Haywood's Drug Store, and at James M. Towles', Raleigh.

Nov. 4, 1853. 90—3m.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—BEING prevented by my profession from attending properly to agricultural pursuits, I offer for sale my plantation upon the Roanoke and upon Stone House and Pretty creeks, in the counties of Warren and Halifax, containing 998 acres. The tract is situated about seven miles above Gaston, and four miles from the Littleton Depot on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad. It contains about one hundred acres of excellent low grounds. The balance of the land is generally productive, and well adapted to the growth of the usual crops of this section of the State. The overseer's house, negro houses, stables, barns, and other plantation improvements are good. The water is excellent, and the situation of the buildings is believed to be healthy. It is deemed useless to give a more particular description of the property, as it is presumed that no one would purchase without a careful examination. My overseer will show the land to persons who may desire to examine it. In order to allow a man of enterprise an opportunity to pay a considerable portion of the purchase money out of the crops, I am willing to sell the land upon a credit of one and two years. The purchaser, if he thinks proper, can also buy upon reasonable terms, most of my crop of corn, fodder and oats, and also my stock and plantation utensils. Letters upon the subject may be addressed to me at Warrenton, N. C.

WM. EATON, JR.

Oct. 6, 1854. 1043—2msw.

LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFfers for Sale a Tract of Land, containing 407 acres, lying within one-and-a-fourth miles of Louisburg, in FRANKLIN COUNTY, and on the waters of Tar River and Sycamore Creek. About one-fourth of the land is in original growth, and about 100 acres of flat land, (good quality.) A good dwelling-house and all necessary outhouses. The land is well adapted to the growth of Wheat, Corn, Cotton and Tobacco. Persons wishing to purchase will call on the subscriber at Franklinton.

JAMES S. YARBROUGH.

Oct. 7, 1854. 91—tf.

JAMES M. EDNEY
56 JOHN ST.
COMMISSION MERCHANT

Buys and Forwards on the Best Terms,
Dry Goods, Groceries, Farming Implements, Books
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CARRIAGES, FRUIT TREES,
OR ANYTHING ELSE THAT CAN BE HAD IN THE
CITY OF NEW YORK,
AT 2½ PER CENT. COMMISSION.

Refers to Hon. W. A. Graham, G. E. Badger, D. L. Swain, J. M. Morehead, C. P. Mendenhall, J. W. Osborn, W. W. Woodfin, and others. New York, 1854

5000 Russians Killed by a Small Detachment OF TURKS!!

A QUESTION ARISES IN THE "CITY OF OAKS" now, who sells the cheapest goods, but that trouble can be easily decided just by calling at the beautiful Store in LOUGEE's new brick building occupied by JOS. SCHLOSS & BROTHER, who boast of their well selected stock for the Fall trade. They have brought on, in part 300 pair of the best quality of French and German Cassimere Pants, a few hundred different stiles of cloth, beaver, sattinet and other kinds of frock and sack over coats, an extensive variety of silk velvet vests, very superior quality, as well as silk, silk plush, satin, farmer's satin, down to Vests for 75 cents. The latest style of Talmas or short and long Cloaks, and everything else usually kept in a furnishing store. They particularly call the attention of gentlemen to their best Merino English Shirts from $1 25 up to $1 75 which cannot be bought at such prices elsewhere. All articles made to order in their manufactory in Baltimore warranted.

Also, a fine stock of ladies goods not excelled by any other house in this City, embracing every article to meet the taste of the fair sex, from fine silk down to cotton cloth for 5 cents a yard.

As our partner, Mr. Jos. Schloss, has sojourned in the Northern Cities for four months in succession has availed himself of all advantages of the northern market as well as any wholesale house in the Union. They can and will, and have done it already, undersell any of their opponents.

Remember and call two doors above E. L. HARDING's.

J. SCHLOSS & BRO.

Raleigh, October 12, 1854. 95—

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

"MR. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir*: Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,

JONES & BARBEE."

June 2, 1852. 59—

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND

Machinery of Every Description.

Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.

Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.

☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.

HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

DENTISTRY.

DR. P. BABCOCK, FROM NEW YORK, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he has decided to open an office in Raleigh, and to remain permanetly here for the practice of his profession in all its branches.

Dr. B. has been in practice in New York and Georgia for the past 11 years, and was formerly associated with Doct. Parmly of N. Y., who deservedly, stands at the head of his profession. Dr. B. would be glad to exhibit letters in his possession from gentlemen of high standing, in New York and Georgia.

Office for the present at the Metropolis House, kept by O. L. Burch.

N. B. Ladies attended at their residences, until better rooms are procured.

Raleigh, Nov. 4, 1854.

BAKERY & CONFECTIONARY.—PUTTICK & MITCHELL would respectfully inform the public that their establishment is now in the "full tide of successful experiment," and they are prepared to execute all orders in their line: in Cake and Bread-baking, Candy making, &c. Nuts, Fruits, Groceries, &c., always kept on hand.

CIGARS.—Our stock of Cigars is very large, some of them of the choicest brands, such as Ele Gratitude, Cobden Regalias, Silvas, Excelsior, El Ciervo, Steamboat Principes, and a variety too numerous to mention.

☞ Parties in the City or country furnished with every description of Confectionaries, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. BRIDE'S CAKE carefully packed and sent to any part of the State. Sugar and Molasses Cakes, also Candy, suitable for country Stores, packed in barrels or smaller packages, cheaper than they can be bought at any other House in North Carolina or Virginia. Low profits and quick sales, is our motto.

Raleigh, May 28th, 1853. 56—tf.

EDWARD L. HARDING *Fayetteville, St.*, Raleigh, N. C., will receive in a few days an Invoice of upwards of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH of NEW and FASHIONABLE READY MADE CLOTHING which is now being manufactured at his Establishment in New York. When this Invoice is opened he will exhibit the best specimens of Ready Made Work in the State; and the only wonder will be how it is possible that Harding can have Manufactured such Superior Goods and at the same time sell them so cheap! The reason is obvious, small profits and large sales and a business properly conducted. Give the customer the best bargains you can, by so doing you are enabled to sell more, and the profits in the aggregate will be satisfactory, and not as many are in the habit of doing, see how much you can make out of the customer who places implicit confidence in what you say. My motto is, see how low you can sell your goods and make a small profit, thereby giving the customer some reason why he should patronise you. Live and let live, and not take all a poor fellow can make.

E. L. HARDING.

Nov. 7, 1854. 100—

New Fall and Winter Goods for 1854-'5.

T. R. FENTRESS,
Merchant Tailor,
No. 15, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

AFTER TENDERING HIS SINCERE THANKS TO his friends and patrons for the liberal support they have heretofore given him, would respectfully inform them, and the citizens of Raleigh, and vicinity generally, that he has on hand a very large, beautiful, and varied assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, Shirts, Cravats, Collars, &c., &c., a portion of which he will enumerate for their benefit, as well as for the benefit of the Members of the Legislature, and strangers visiting the city. All may rest assured that if they will call on him, at No. 15, Fayetteville Street, they will be able to purchase all, or any of the articles in the list below, at such prices as will ensure general satisfaction:

12 pieces sup. blk. French cloth.	9 pieces sup. blk. French Doeskin Cassimere.
Sup. light and dark blue " cloth.	67 " " fancy " " Cassimere.
Sup. brown French cloth.	62 pieces blk. fig'd. and fancy silk Vestings
" green " "	42 pieces light fig'd. embr'd. and Tinsellea do. do.
" mulberry " "	
" olive br'n " "	
" do. green " "	

With a variety of plain, black, and fancy Velvets and Plush Vestings.

All of which will be manufactured by him in a style unsurpassed

FURNISHING GOODS.

25 doz. sup. patent dress shirts.	8 doz. blk. satin stocks.
20 " " " linnen collars.	White satin and fancy silk do.
Silk under shirts and drawers.	Do. and fancy linnen hdfk's.
Marino do. do. " do.	Do. fig'd. and fancy silk pocket do.
Cotton fleeced do.	Silk, Marino, and Cotton, half Hose.
" bleached and unbleached do	Black, white, and fancy Kid Gloves.
Fancy Marino Cuffs.	Fancy Silk-fleeced, Cassimere and Kid faced Gloves.
" " Neck Comforts,	12 doz. sup. fancy Cravats.
Silk Elastic Suspenders,	Black, silk, white and fig'd. satin, do.
Ladies' and Gent's Shoulder Braces,	
Buckskin, Silk, and Oil Cloth Money Belts,	

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Black dress coats, from 12 to 28 dols.	Black and fancy cass. pants,
Do. and fancy frock coats, and fancy cashmer business coats,	Black and fancy silk vests,
A large assortment of black and fancy over coats, and fancy morning robes.	Fancy silk, cashmere, and white and fig'd. marseilles vests,
Do. do. cadet and steel mixed jacketts.	Boys' black, and fancy frock, sack, and over coats,
	Black and fancy pants, &c.

The above articles were all selected by himself in New York, on reasonable terms, and will be disposed of at a small per cent. As his stock is extensive and complete, he has no hesitation in saying that he can and will give the purchaser as good or better bargains than any house in this or any other city.

☞ Call at No. 15, Fayetteville Street, and you shall have bargains for your money.

Paris and American Fashions for the Fall and Winter of 1854-'55, just received an open for inspection.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY one or TWO APPRENTICES, of good moral character.

T. R. FENTRESS.

Raleigh, November 23, '54. 1—5t.

Warren L. Pomeroy,
NO. 16, FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.,
HAS JUST PUBLISHED
WOOD-NOTES, OR CAROLINA CAROLS.
A Collection of North Carolina Poetry,
Compiled by Tenella. 2 Vols. 12mo.

THE volumes of poetry now presented to the public had their origin in a collection for the compiler's own use. As it increased, a few friends expressed a wish that it should be rendered as complete as possible and published, that every N. Carolinian might have an opportunity of possessing, in a permanent and convenient form, a copy of many pieces that thay had probably read and admired, and perhaps for a time preserved from regard for the Authors. Encouraged by their kind co-operation, the work has been steadily, though slowly, growing until it has reached its present size; though it has been impossible to procure many pieces which it was thought could be procured, yet it is hoped that this first attempt of the kind in North Carolina will meet with the favor of the citizens, for whose use the work is principally intended. Though we may not have produced any great poets, still these "footprints of the Muse" will show that we possess some of

"the poets that are sown
By Nature; men endowed with highest gifts,
The vision and the faculty divine."

* * * * * *

It is from our knowledge of the writers that many pieces In this collection will derive their interest, and though viewed by the severe eye of criticism, they would have been rejected, still it was the thought that public expectation would have been disappointed had they been omitted.

[PREFACE.]

We lack space to-day to do anything like justice to this fine collection of "North Carolina Poetry." Among those from whose effusion selections have been made, we may mention "Tenella," the compiler of the work—Walker Anderson, H. S. Ellenwood, Judge Gaston, Rev. F. L. Hawks, J. M. Lovejoy, A. F. Morehead, Judge Strange, S. W. Whiting, Warren Winslow, J. B. Shepard, E. Cantwell, W. J. Clarke. The Poem by Mr. Lovejoy—"A Day on the Hills"—possesses much merit. Portions of it are equal to anything ever writen by Percival, or Bryant, or Longfellow, or Prentice.[—*Standard.*

For sale wholesale and retail by the publisher.

Oct. 26, 1854. 99.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes republishing from the London edition, 1714, LAWSON'S HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA, "containing the exact description and natural history of that country, together with the present state thereof, and a journal of a thousand miles, travelled through several nations of Indians, giving a particular account of their manners, customs, &c., by JOHN LAWSON, Gent., Surveyor General of North Carolina."

The above is a rare work, (there being but two copies known to the undersigned in the State,) and should be in the hands of every North Carolinian. The author, in a quaint and most graphic style, narrates the manners and customs of the inhabitants at the period of which he treats—interspersing his narrative with many curious and amusing habits of Indian life, and portraying, in lively colours *withal*, the great natural advantages of the then infant province of North Carolina.

The above work will be sold at $1 per copy. Those wishing to subscribe for it will please send in their names as early as possible, as but a limited number of copies will be published. Editors throughout the State, friendly to the cause of literature, by inserting the above, will have a copy sent to them.

Address O. H. PERRY, & CO.
Raleigh, N. C.

Nov. 15, 1854. 102—tf.

TAR RIVER ACADEMY, GRANILLE Co., N. C., The Trustees are happy to inform the public, that they have obtained the services of a gentleman well qualified to prepare young men for College, or the active pursuits of life. The location is proverbially healthy, and being free the enticem ents of Town or Village, there are many reasons to believe the morals of the Students will be greatly protected.

The next session will commence on Monday the 15th of January, 1855.

Prices of Tuition $7,50, $10, $12,50, and $15, according to advancement.

Board can be obtained in the best families at $5 per month.

C. W. ALLEN.
Secretary of Board of Trustees.

Nov. 10th, 1854. 102—td.

☞ Biblical Recorder and Register, will copy until the session commences and forward acounts to C. W. Allen.

JONES' DIGEST.

Just Published, A Digest of the Reported Cases,
Determined in the Supreme Court of N. C.

FROM THE YEAR 1845, (December) TO THE YEAR 1853, (August,) inclusive; beginning with sixth Iredell's Law and ending with Busbee's Report, (August) 1853; and beginning with fourth Iredell's Equity and ending with Busbee's Equity Report, (August) 1853. Together with an Index to the names of Cases—two volumes in one, Law and Equity. Prepared by HAMILTON C. JONES, Esq., Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

For Sale by
W. L. POMEROY

Raleigh, Sept. 18, 1854. 87—tf.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long known as one of the most valuable in this portion of the State.

E. RUFFIN.

November 23, '54. 1—swtf.

RALEIGH, November 11th, 1854.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until the 18th of December, for the brick and carpenter's work of the Shops of the North Carolina Rail Road Company, in the county of Alamance, about three miles west of Graham. The brick work will amount to about two millions five hundred thousand bricks. Plans of the buildings can be seen in the Engineer's office in Raleigh.

WALTER GWYNN,
Chief Engineer N. C. R. R. Com.

Nov. 23, '54. 1—td.

RECEIVED.—A new and well selected supply of London Dock, Henessey, and Apple Brandies, Holland Gin and Schiedam Schnapps, Brown Stout, Fine Old Rye, Sherry, Madeira, Port and Lisbon Wines, Cherry Bounce, St. Julien and Claret Wines, Star, Selery, and Heidseick Champagnes, &c.

All articles warranted pure and the best in market. Call and see.

F. MAHLER & Co.

Nov. 9, 1854. 101—

A BAR KEEPER WANTED.—Apply in person to E. P. GUION, at Guion's Hotel. A liberal price will be paid to a person having the will and qualification to perform the duties.

Raleigh, Nov. 13, 1854. 102—1m.

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives:

The past has been an eventful year, and will be hereafter referred to as a marked epoch in the history of the world. While we have been happily preserved from the calamities of war, our domestic prosperity has not been entirely uninterrupted. The crops, in portions of the country, have been nearly cut off. Disease has prevailed to a greater extent than usual, and the sacrifice of human life, through casualties by sea and land, is without a parallel. But the pestilence has swept by, and restored salubrity invites the absent to their homes, and the return of business to its ordinary channels. If the earth has rewarded the labor of the husbandman less bountifully than in preceeding seasons, it has left him with abundance for domestic wants, and a large surplus for exportation. In the present, therefore, as in the past, we find ample grounds for reverent thankfulness to the God of Grace and Providence, for his protecting care and merciful dealings with us as a people.

Although our attention has been arrested by painful interest in passing events, yet our country feels no more than the slight vibrations of the convulsions, which have shaken Europe. As individuals, we cannot repress sympathy with human suffering, nor regret for the causes which produce it. As a nation, we are reminded, that whatever interrupts the peace, or checks the prosperity, of any part of Christendom, tends, more or less, to involve our own. The condition of states is not unlike that of individuals. They are mutually dependent upon each other. Amicable relations between them, and reciprocal good will, are essential for the promotion of whatever is desirable in their moral, social, and political condition. Hence, it has been my earnest endeavor, to maintain peace and friendly intercourse with all nations.

The wise theory of this government, so early adopted and steadily pursued, of avoiding all entangling alliances, has hitherto exempted it from many complications, in which it would otherwise have become involved. Notwithstanding this our clearly defined and well-sustained course of action, and our geographical position so remote from Europe, increasing disposition has been manifested, by some of its governments, to supervise, and, in certain respects, to direct, our foreign policy. In plans for adjusting the balance of power among themselves, they have assumed to take us into account, and would constrain us to conform our conduct to their views. One or another of the powers of Europe has, from time to time, undertaken to enforce arbitrary regulations,contrary in many respects to estaplished principles of international law. That law, the United States have, in their foreign intercourse, uniformly respected and observed, and they cannot recognize any such interpolations therein, as the temporary interests of others may suggest. They do not admit, that the sovereigns of one continent, or of a particular community of states, can legislate for all others.

Leaving the trans-atlantic nations to adjust their political system, in the way they may think best for their common welfare, the independent powers of this continent may well assert the right to be exempt from all annoying interference on their part. Systematic abstinence from intimate political connexion with distant foreign nations, does not conflict with giving the widest range to our foreign commerce. This distinction, so clearly marked in history, seems to have been overlooked, or disregarded, by some leading foreign States. Our refusal to be brought within, and subject to, their peculiar system, has, I fear, created a jealous distrust of our conduct, and induced, on their part, occasional acts of disturbing effect, upon our foreign relations. Our present attitude and past course give assurances, which should not be questioned, that our purposes are not aggressive, nor threatening to the safety and welfare of other nations. Our military establishment, in time of peace, is adapted to maintain exterior defences, and to preserve order among the aboriginal tribes within the limits of the Union. Our naval force is intended only for the protection of our citizens abroad, and of our commerce, diffused, as it is, over all the seas of the globe. The government of the United States, being essentially pacific in policy, stand prepared to repel evasion by the voluntary service of a patriotic people; and provides no permanent means of foreign aggression. These considerations should allay all apprehension, that we are disposed to encroach on the rights, or endanger the security of other States.

Some European powers have regarded, with disquieting concern, the territorial expansion of the United States. This rapid growth has resulted from the legitimate exercise of sovereign rights, belonging alike to all nations, and by many liberally exercised. Under such circumstances, it could hardly have been expected that those among them, which have, in a comparatively recent period, subdued and absorbed ancient kingdoms, planted their standards on every continent, and now possess, or claim the control of, the islands of every ocean as their appropriate domain, would look with unfriendly sentiments upon the acquisitions of this country, in every instance honorably obtained, or would feel themselves justified in imputing our advancement to a spirit of aggression or to a passion for political predominance.

Our foreign commerce has reached a magnitude and extent nearly equal to that of the first maritime power of the earth, and exceeding that of any other. Over this great interest, in which not only our merchants, but all classes of citizens, at least indirectly, are concerned, it is the duty of the executive and legislative branches of the government to exercise a careful supervision, and adopt proper measures for its protection. The policy which I have had in view, in regard to this interest, embraces its future as well as its present security.

Long experience has shown that, in general, when the principal powers of Europe are engaged in war, the rights of neutral nations are endangered. This consideration led, in the progress of the war of our independence, to the formation of the celebrated confederacy of armed neutrality, a primary object of which was, to assert the doctrine that free ships make free goods, except in the case of articles contraband of war: a doctrine which, from the very commencement of our national being, has been a cherished idea of the statesmen of this country. At one period or another, every maritime power has, by some solemn treaty stipulation, recognised that principle; and it might have been hoped that it would come to be universally received and respected as a rule of international law. But the refusal of one power prevented this, and in the next great war, which ensued, that of the French revolution, it failed to be respected among the belligerent States of Europe. Notwithstanding this, the principle is generally admitted to be a sound and salutary one; so much so, that at the commencement of the existing war in Europe, Great Britain and France announced their purpose to observe it for the present; not, however, as a recognised international right, but as a mere concession for the time being. The co-operation, however, of these two powerful maratime nations in the interest of neutral rights, appeared to me to afford an occasion, inviting and justifying, on the part of the United States, a renewed effort to make the doctrine in question a principle of international law, by means of special conventions between the several powers of Europe, and America. Accordingly, a proposition, embracing not only the rule, that free ships make free goods, except contraband articles, but also the less contested one, that neutral property, other than contraband, though on board the enemy's ships, shall be exempt from confiscation, has been submitted by this government to those of Europe and America.

Russia acted promptly in this matter, and a convention was concluded between that country and the United States, providing for the observance of the principles announced, not only as between themselves, but also as between them and all other nations, which shall enter into like stipulations. None of the other powers have as yet taken final action on the subject. I am not aware, however, that any objection to the proposed stipulations has been made; but, on the contrary, they are acknowledged to be essential to the security of neutral commerce; and the only apparent obstacle to their general adoption is in the possibility, that it may be encumbered by inadmissible conditions.

The King of the Two Sicilies has expressed to our minister at Naples his readiness to concur in our proposition relative to neutral rights, and to enter into a convention on that subject.

The King of Prussia entirely approves of the project of a treaty to the same effect, submitted to him, but proposes an additional article providing for the renunciation of privateering. Such an article, for most obvious reasons, is much desired by nations having naval establishments, large in proportion to their foreign commerce. If it were adopted as an international rule, the commerce of a nation having comparatively a small naval force, would be very much at the mercy of its enemy, in case of war with a power of decided naval superiority. This bare statement of the condition in which the United States would be placed, after having surrendered the right to resort to privateers, in the event of war with a belligerent of naval supremacy, will show that this government could never listen to such a proposition. The navy of the first maritime power in Europe is at least ten times as large as that of the United States. The foreign commerce of the two countries is nearly equal, and about equally exposed to hostile depredations. In war between that power and the United States, without resort on our part to our mercantile marine, the means of our enemy to inflict injury upon our commerce would be tenfold greater than ours to retaliate. We could not extricate our country from this unequal condition, with such an enemy, unless we at once departed from our present peaceful policy, and became a great naval power. Nor would this country be better situated, in war with one of the secondary naval powers. Though the naval disparity would be less, the greater extent, and more exposed condition of our wide-spread commerce, would give any of them a like advantage over us.

The proposition to enter into engagements to forego resort to privateers, in case this country should be forced into war with a great naval power, is not entitled to more favorable consideration than would be a proposition, to agree not to accept the services of volunteers for operations on land. When the honor or the rights of our country require it to assume a hostile attitude, it confidently relies upon the patriotism of its citizens, not ordinarily devoted to the military profession, to augment the army and the navy, so as to make them fully adequate to the emergency which calls them into action. The proposal to surrender the right to employ privateers is professedly founded upon the principle, that private property of unoffending non-combatants, though enemies, should be exempt from the ravages of war; but the proposed surrender goes but little way in carrying out that principle, which equally requires that such private property should not be seized or molested by national ships of war. Should the leading powers of Europe concur in proposing, as a rule of international law, to exempt private property, upon the ocean, from seizure by public armed cruisers, as well as by privateers, the United States will readily meet them upon that broad ground.

Since the adjournment of Congress, the ratifications of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, relative to coast fisheries, and to reciprocal trade with the British North American provinces, have been exchanged, and some of its anticipated advantages are already enjoyed by us, although its full execution was to abide certain acts of legislation not yet fully performed. So soon as it was ratified, Great Britain opened to our commerce the free navigation of the river St. Lawrence, and to our fishermen unmolested access to the shores and bays, from which they had been previously excluded, on the coasts of her North American provinces; in return for which, she asked for the introduction, free of duty, into the ports of the United States, of the fish caught on the same coast by British fishermen. This being the compensation stipulated in the treaty, for privileges of the highest importance and value to the United States, which were thus voluntarily yielded before it became effective, the request seemed to me to be a reasonable one; but it could not be acceded to from want of authority to suspend our laws imposing duties upon all foreign fish. In the meantime, the Treasury Department issued a regulation for ascertaining the duties paid or secured by bonds on fish caught on the coasts of the British provinces, and brought to our market by British subjects, after the fishing-grounds had been made fully accessible to the United States. I recommend to your favorable consideration a proposition, which will be submitted to you, for authority to refund the duties and cancel the bonds thus received. The provinces of Canada and New Brunswick have also anticipated the full operation of the treaty, by legislative arrangements, respectively, to admit, free of duty, the products of the United States mentioned in the free list of the treaty; and an arrangement, similar to that regarding British fish, has been made for duties now chargeable on the products of those provinces enumerated in the same free list, and introduced therefrom into the United States; a proposition for refunding which will, in my judgement, be in like manner entitled to your favorable consideration.

There is difference of opinion between the United States and Great Britain, as to the boundary line of the Territory of Washington adjoining the British possessions on the Pacific, which has already led to difficulties on the part of the citizens and local authorities of the two governments. I recommend that provision be made for a commission, to be joined by one on the part of her Britannic Majesty, for the purpose of running and establishing the line in controversy. Certain stipulations of the third and fourth articles of the treaty concluded by the United States and Great Britain in 1846, regarding possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, and property of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, have given rise to serious disputes, and it is important to all concerned, that summary means of settling them amicably should be devised. I have reason to believe that an arrangement can be made on just terms, for the extinguishment of the rights in question, embracing also the right of the Hudson's Bay Company to the navigation of the river Columbia; and I therefore suggest to your consideration the expediency of making a contingent appropriation for that purpose.

France was the early and efficient ally of the United States in their struggle for independence. From that time, to the present, with occasional slight interruptions, cordial relations of friendship have existed between the governments and people of the two countries. The kindly sentiments, cherished alike by both nations, have led to extensive social and commercial intercourse, which I trust, will not be interrupted or checked by any casual event of an apparently unsatisfactory character. The French consul at San Francisco was, not long since, brought into the United States district court at that place; by compulsory process, as a witness in favor of another foreign consul, in violation, as the French government conceives, of his privileges under our consular convention with France. There being nothing in the transaction which could imply any disrespect to France or its consul, such explanation has been made, as I hope will be satisfactory. Subsequently, a misunderstanding arose on the subject of the French government having, as it appeared, abruptly excluded the American minister to Spain from passing through France, on his way from London to Madrid. But that government has unequivocally disavowed any design to deny the right of transit to the minister of the United States; and, after explanations to this effect, he has resumed his journey, and actually returned through France to Spain. I herewith lay before Congress the correspondence on this subject between our envoy at Paris, and the minister of foreign relations of the French government.

The position of our affairs with Spain remains as at the close of your last session. Internal agitation, assuming very nearly the character of political revolution, has recently convulsed that country. The late ministers were violently expelled from power, and men, of very different views in relation to its internal affairs, have succeeded. Since this change, there has been no propitious opportunity to resume, and press on, negotiations for the adjustment of serious questions of difficulty between the Spanish government and the United States. There is reason to believe that our minister will find the present government more favorably inclined than the preceding to comply with our just demands, and to make suitable arrangements for restoring harmony, and preserving peace, between the two countries.

Negotiations are pending with Denmark to discontinue the practice of levying tolls on our vessels and their cargoes passing through the Sound. I do not doubt that we can claim exemption therefrom, as a matter of right. It is admitted on all hands, that this exaction is sanctioned, not by the general principles of the law of nations, but only by special conventions, which most of the commercial nations have entered into with Denmark. The fifth article of our treaty of 1826, with Denmark, provides, that there shall not be paid, on the vessels of the United States and their cargoes when passing through the Sound, higher duties than those of the most favored nations. This may be regarded as an implied agreement to submit to the tolls during the continuance of the treaty, and, consequently, may embarrass the assertion of our right to be released therefrom. There are also other provisions in the treaty which ought to be modified. It was to remain in force for ten years, and until one year after either party should give notice to the other of intention to terminate it. I deem it expedient that the contemplated notice should be given to the government of Denmark.

The naval expediton, despatched about two years since for the purpose of establishing relations with the empire of Japan, has been ably and skilfully conducted to a successful termination by the officer to whom it was entrusted. A treaty, opening certain of the ports of that populous country, has been negotiated; and in order to give full effect thereto, it only remains to exchange ratifications, and adopt requisite commercial regulations.

The treaty lately concluded between the United States and Mexico settled some of our most embarrassing difficulties with that country, but numerous claims upon it for wrongs and injuries to our citizens remained unadjusted, and many new cases have been recently added to the former list of grievances. Our legation has been earnest in its endeavors to obtain, from the Mexican government, a favorable consideration of these claims, but hitherto without success.—This failure is, probably, in some measure, to be ascribed to the disturbed condition of that country. It has been my anxious desire to maintain friendly relations with the Mexican republic, and to cause its rights and territories to be respected, not only by our citizens, but by foreigners, who have resorted to the United States for the purpose of organizing hostile expeditions against some of the States of that Republic.—The defenceless condition, in which its frontiers have been left, has stimulated lawless adventurers to embark in these enterprises, and greatly increased the difficulty of enforcing our obligations of neutrality.—Regarding it as a solemn duty to fulfil, efficiently, these obligations, not only toward Mexico, but other foreign nations, I have exerted all the powers with which I am invested to defeat such criminal proceedings, and bring to punishment those who, by taking a part therein, violated our laws. The energy and activity of our civil and military authorities have frustrated the design of those who meditated expeditions of this character, except in two instances. One of these, composed of foreigners, was at first countenanced and aided by the Mexican Government itself, it having been deceived as to their real object. The other, small in number, eluded the vigilance of the magistrates at San Fancisco, and succeeded in reaching the Mexican territories; but the effective measures taken by this Government compelled the abandonment of the undertaking.

The commission to establish the new line between the United States and Mexico, according to the provisions of the treaty of the 30th of December last, has been organized, and the work is already commenced.

Our treatise with the Argentine Confederation, and with the Republics of Uruguay and Paraguay, secure to us the free navigation of the river La Plata, and some of its larger tributaries; but the same success has not attended our endeavors to open the Amazon. The reasons in favor of the free use of that river, I had occasion to present fully, in a former message; and, considering the cordial relations which have long existed between this government and Brazil, it may be expected that pending negotiations will, eventually, reach a favorable result.

Convenient means of transit between the several parts of a country, are not only desirable for objects of commercial and personal communication, but essential to its existence under one government. Separated as are the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States by the whole breadth of the continent, still the inhabitants of each are closely bound together by community of origin and institutions, and by strong attachment to the Union. Hence the consistent and increasing intercourse, and vast interchange of commercial productions, between these remote divisions of the Republic. At the present time, the most practicable and only commodious routes for communication between them are by the way of the Isthmus of Central America. It is the duty of the government to secure these avenues against all danger of interruption.

In relation to Central America, perplexing questions existed between the United States and Great Britain at the time of the cession of California.

These, as well as questions which subsequently arose concerning inter-oceanic communnication across the isthmus, were, as it was supposed, adjusted, by the treaty of April 19, 1840; but, unfortunately, they have been re-opened by serious misunderstanding as to the import of some of its provisions, a re-adjustment of which is now under consideration. Our minister at London has made strenuous efforts to accomplish this desirable object, but has not yet found it possible to bring the negotiations to a termination.

As incidental to these questions, I deem it proper to notice an occurrence which happened in Central America, near the close of the last session of Congress. So soon as the necessity was perceived of establishing inter-oceanic communications across the isthmus, a company was organized, under authority of the State of Nicaragua, but composed, for the most part, of citizens of the United States, for the purpose of opening such a transit way, by the river San Juan and Lake Nicaragua, which soon became an eligible and much used route in the transportation of our citizens and their property between the Atlantic and Pacific. Meanwhile and in anticipation of the completion and importance of this transit way, a number of adventurers had taken possession of the old Spanish port at the mouth of the river San Juan, in open defiance of the State or States of Central America, which, upon their becoming independent, had rightfully succeeded to the local sovereignty and jurisdiction of Spain.—These adventurers undertook to change the name of the place from San Juan del Norte to Greytown, and, though at first pretending to act as the subjects of the fictitious severeign of the Mosquito Indians, they subsequently repudiated the control of any power whatever, assumed to adopt a distinct political organization, and declared themselves an independent sovereign state. If, at some time, a faint hope was entertained that they might become a stable and respectable community, that hope soon vanished. They proceeded to assert unfounded claims to civil jurisdiction over Punta Arenas, a position on the opposite side of the river San Juan, which was in possession, under a title wholly independent of them, of citizens of the United States, interested in the Nicaragua Transit Company, and which was indispensably necessary to the prosperous operation of that route across the Isthmus. The company resisted their groundless claims; whereupon they proceeded to destroy some of its buildings, and attempted violently to dispossess it.

At a later period they organized a strong force for the purpose of demolishing the establishment at Punta Arenas, but this mischievous design was defeated by the interposition of one of our ships of war, at that time in the harbor of San Juan. Subsequently to this, in May last, a body of men from Greytown crossed over to Punta Arenas, arrogating authority to arrest, on the charge of murder, a captain of one of the steamboats of the Transit Company.—Being well aware that the claim to exercise jurisdiction there would be resisted then, as it had been on previous occasions, they went prepared to assert it by force of arms. Our minister to Central America happened to be present on that occasion. Believing that the captain of the steamboat was innocent, for he witnessed the transaction on which the charge was founded, and believing, also, that the intruding party, having no jurisdiction over the place where they proposed to make the arrest, would encounter desperate resistance if they persisted in their purpose, he interposed, effectually, to prevent violence and bloodshed. The American minister afterwards visited Greytown, and whilst he was there, a mob, including certain of the so called functionaries of the place, surrounded the house in which he was, avowing that they had come to arrest him by order of some person exercising the chief authority.—While parleying with them he was wounded by a missile from the crowd. A boat, despatched from the American steamer "Northern Light" to release him from the perilous situation in which he was understood to be, was fired into by the town guard, and compelled to return. These incidents, together with the known character of the population of Greytown, and their excited state, induced just apprehensions that the lives and property of our citizens at Punta Arenas would be in imminent danger after the departure of the steamer, with her passengers, for New York, unless a guard was left for their protection. For this purpose, and in order to ensure the safety of passengers and property, passing over the route, a temporary force was organized, at considerable expense to the United States, for which provision was made at the last session of Congress.

This pretended community, a heterogeneous assemblage gathered from various countries, and composed, for the most part, of blacks and persons of mixed blood, had previously given other indications of mischievous and dangerous propensities. Early in the same month, property was clandestinely extracted from the depot of the Transit company, and taken to Greytown. The plunderers obtained shelter there, and their pursuers were driven back by its people, who not only protected the wrong-doers and shared the plunder, but treated with rudeness and violence those who sought to recover their property.

Such, in substance, are the facts submitted to my consideration, and proved by trustworthy evidence. I could not doubt that the case demanded the interposition of this government. Justice required that reparation should be made for so many and such gross wrongs, and that a course of insolence and plunder, tending directly to the insecurity of the lives of numerous travellers, and of the rich treasure belonging to our citizens, passing over this transit way, should be peremptorily arrested. Whatever it might be in other respects, the community in question, in power to do mischief, was not dispicable. It was well provided with ordnance, small arms and amunition, and might easily seize on the unarmed boats, freighted with millions of property, which passed almost daily within their reach. It did not profess to belong to any regular government, and had, in fact, no recognized dependence on, or connection with any one to which the United States or their injured citizens might apply for redress, or which could be held responsible in any way, for the outrages committed. Not standing before the world in the attitude of an organized political society, being neither competent to exercise the rights nor to discharge the obligations of a government, it was, in fact, a marauding establishment, too dangerous to be disregarded, and too guilty to pass unpunished, and yet incapable of being treated in any other way than as a piratical resort of outlaws, or a camp of savages, depredating on emigrant trains or caravans and the frontier settlements of civilized states.

Seasonable notice was given to the people of Greytown that this government required them to repair the injuries they had done to our citizens, and to make suitable apology for their insult of our minister, and that a ship-of-war would be despatched thither to enforce compliance with these demands. But the notice passed unheeded. Thereupon, a commander of the navy, in charge of the sloop-of-war "Cyane," was ordered to repeat the demands, and to insist upon a compliance therewith. Finding that neither the populace, nor those assuming to have authority over them, manifested any disposition to make the required reparation, or even to offer excuse for their conduct, he warned them, by public proclamation, that if they did not give satisfaction within a time specified, he would bombard the town. By this procedure he afforded them opportunity to provide for their personal safety. To those also who desired to avoid loss of property, in the punishment about to be inflicted on the offending town, he furnished the means of removing their effects, by the boats of their own ship, and of a steamer which he procured and tendered to them for that purpose. At length, perceiving no disposition on the part of the town to comply with his requisitions, he appealed to the commander of her Britannic Majesty's schooner "Bermuda," who was seen to have intercourse, and apparently much influence with the leaders among them—to interpose to persuade them to take some course calculated to save the necessity of resorting to the extreme measures indicated in his proclamation; but that officer, instead of acceding to the request, did nothing more than to protest against the contemplated bombardment. No steps of any sort were taken, by the people, to give the satisfaction required. No individuals, if any there were, who regarded themselves as not responsible for the misconduct of the community, adopted any means to separate themselves from the fate of the guilty. The several charges, on which the demands for redress were founded, had been publicly known to all for some time, and were again announced to them. They did not deny any of these charges; they offered no explanation, nothing in extenuation of their conduct; but contumaciously refused to hold any intercourse with the commander of the "Cyane." By their obstinate silence they seemed rather desirous to provoke chastisement than to escape it. There is ample reason to believe that this conduct of wanton defiance, on their part, is imputable chiefly to the delusive idea that the American government would be debarred from punishing them, through fear of displeasing a formidable foreign power, which they presumed to think, looked with complacency upon their aggressive and insulting deportment towards the United States. The "Cyane" at length fired upon the town. Before much injury had been done, the fire was twice suspended, in order to afford opportunity for an arrangement; but this was declined. Most of the buildings of the place, of little value generally, were, in the sequel, destroyed; but, owing to the considerate precautions taken by our naval commander, there was no destruction of life.

When the "Cyane" was ordered to Central America, it was confidently hoped and expected that no occasion would arise for "a resort to violence and destruction of property and loss of life." Instructions to that effect were given to her commander. And no extreme act would have been requisite had not the people themselves, by their extraordinary conduct in the affair, frustrated all the possible mild measures for obtaining satisfaction. A withdrawal from the place, the object of his visit entirely defeated, would, under the circumstances in which the commander of the Cyane found himself, have been absolute abandonment of all claim of our citizens for indemnification, and submissive acquiescence in national indignity. It would have encouraged in these lawless men a spirit of insolence and rapine most dangerous to the lives and property of our citizens of Punta Arena, and probably emboldened them to grasp at the treasnres and merchandise continually passing over the Nicaragua route. It certainly would have been most satisfactory to me if the objects of the "Cyane's" mission could have been consummated without any act of public force; but the arrogant contumacy of the offenders rendered it impossible to avoid the alternative, either to break up their establishment, or to leave them impressed with the idea that they might persevere with impunity in a course of insolence and plunder.

The transaction has been the subject of complaint on the part of some foreign powers, and has been characterized with more of harshness than of justice. If comparisons were to be instituted, it would not be difficult to present repeated instances in the history of States, standing in the very front of modern civilization, where communities, far less offending and more defenceless than Greytown, have been chastised with much greater severity, and where not cities only have been laid in ruins, but human life has been recklessly sacrificed, and the blood of the innocent made profusely to mingle with that of the guilty.

Passing from foreign to domestic affairs, your attention is naturally directed to the financial condition of the country, always a subject of general interest. For complete and exact information regarding the finances, and the various branches of the public service connected therewith, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury; from which it will appear that the amount of revenue during the last fiscal year, from all sources, was seventy three million five hundred and forty-nine thousand seven hundred and five dollars; and that the public expenditures for the same period, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, amounted to fifty-one million eighteen thousand two hundred and forty-nine dollars. During the same period, the payments made in redemption of the public debt, including interest and premium, amounted to twenty-four million three hundred and thirty-six thousand three hundred and eighty dollars. To the sum total of the receipts of that year is to be added a balance remaining in the Treasury at the commencement thereof, amounting to twenty-one million nine hundred and forty-two thousand eight hundred and ninety-two dollars; and at the close of the same year a corresponding balance amounting to twenty-two million one hundred and thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven dollars of receipts above expenditures, also remained in the Treasury. Although, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, the receipts of the current fiscal year are not likely to equal in amount those of the last, yet they will undoubtedly exceed the amount of expenditures by at least fifteen millions of dollars. I shall, therefore, continue to direct that the surplus revenue be applied, so far as it can be judiciously and economically done, to the reduction of the public debt, the amount of which, at the commencement of the fiscal year, was sixty-seven million three hundred and forty thousand six hundred and twenty-eight dollars; of which there had been paid on the twentieth day of November, 1854, the sum of twenty-two million three hundred and sixty five thousand one hundred and seventy-two dollars; leaving a balance of outstanding public debt of only forty-four million nine hundred and seventy-five thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars, redeemable at different periods within fourteen years. There are also remnants of other Government stocks most of which are already due, and on which the interest has ceased, but which have not yet been presented for payment, amounting to two hundred and thirty three thousand one hundred and seventy-nine dollars. This statement exhibits the fact that the annual income of the Government greatly exceeds the amount of its public debt, which latter remains unpaid only because the time of payment has not yet matured, and it cannot be discharged at once except at the option of the public creditors, who prefer to retain the securities of the United States; and the other fact, not less striking, that the annual revenue from all sources exceeds, by many millions of dollars, the amount needed for a prudent and economical administration of the Government.

The estimates presented to Congress from the different Executive Departments, at the last session, amounted to thirty-eight million four hundred and sixty thousand five hundred and eighty-one dollars; and the appropriation made, to the sum of fifty-eight million one hundred and sixteen thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight dollars. Of this excess of appropriations over estimates, however, more than twenty millions was applicable to extraordinary objects, having no reference to the annual expenditures.—Among these objects, was embraced ten millions to meet the third article of the treaty between the United States and Mexico; so that in fact, for objects of ordinary expenditure, the appropriations were limited to considerably less than forty millions of dollars. I therefore renew my recommendation for the reduction of duties on imports. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury presents a series of tables, showing the operation of the revenue system for several successive years, and as the general principle of reduction of duties with a view to revenue and not protection may now be regarded as the settled policy of the country, I trust that little difficulty will be encountered in settling the details of a measure to that effect.

In connection with this subject, I recommend a change in the laws, which recent experience has shown to be essential to the protection of the government. There is no express provision of law, requiring the records and papers of a public character, of the several officers of the government, to be left in their offices for the use of their successors, nor any provision declaring it felony on their part to make false entries in the books, or return false accounts. In the absence of such express provision by law, the outgoing officers, in many instances, have claimed and exercised the right to take into their own possession, important books and papers, on the ground that these were their private property; and have placed them beyond the reach of the government. Conduct of this character, brought in several instances to the notice of the Secretary of Treasury, naturally awakened his suspicion, and resulted in the disclosure that at four ports namely, Oswego, Toledo, Sandusky, and Milwaukie, the treasury had, by false entries, been defrauded, within the four years next preceding March, 1853, of the sum of one hundred and ninety-eight thousand dollars. The great difficulty with which the detection of these frauds has been attended, in consequence of the abstraction of books and papers by the retiring officers, and the facility with which similar frauds in the public service may be perpetrated, render the necessity of new legal enactments, in the respects above referred to, quite obvious. For other material modifications of the revenue laws which seem to me desirable, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. That report, and the tables which accompany it, furnish ample proofs of the solid foundation on which the financial security of the country rests, and of the salutary influence of the independent treasury system upon commerce and all monetary operations.

The experience of the last year furnishes additional reasons, I regret to say, of a painful character for the recommendation heretofore made to provide for increasing the military force employed in the territory inhabited by the Indians. The settlers on the frontier have suffered much from the incursions of predatory bands, and large parties of emigrants to our Pacific possessions have been massacred with impunity. The recurrence of such scenes can only be prevented by teaching these wild tribes the power of, and their responsibility to, the United States. From the garrisons of our frontier posts, it is only possible to detach troops in small bodies; and though these have on all occasions displayed a gallantry and a stern devotion to duty, which on a larger field would have commanded universal admiration, they have usually suffered severely in these conflicts with superior numbers, and have sometimes been entirely sacrificed. All the disposable force of the army is already employed on this service, and is known to be wholly inadequate to the protection which should be afforded. The public mind of the country has been recently shocked by savage atrocities committed upon defenceless emigrants and border settlements, and hardly less by the unnecessary destruction of valuable lives, where inadequate detachments of troops have undertaken to furnish the needed aid. Without increase of the military force, these scenes will be repeated, it is to be feared, on a larger scale, and with more disastrous consequences. Congress, I am sure, will perceive that the plainest duties and responsibilities of government are involved in this question, and I doubt not that prompt action may be confidently anticipated when delay must be attended by such fearful hazards.

The bill of the last session, providing for an increase of the pay of the rank and file of the army, has had beneficial results, not only in facilitating enlistments, but in obvious improvement in the class of men who enter the service. I regret that corresponding consideration was not bestowed on the officers, who, in view of their character and services, and the expenses to which they are necessarily subject, receive at present what is, in my judgment, inadequate compensation.

The valuable services constantly rendered by the army, and its inestimable importance, as the nucleus around which the volunteer forces of the nation can promptly gather in the hour of danger, sufficiently attest the wisdom of maintaining a military peace establishment; but the theory of our system and the wise practice under it, require that any proposed augmentation, in time of peace, be only commensurate with our extended limits and frontier relations. While scrupulously adhering to this principle, I find, in existing circumstances, a necessity for increase of our military force, and it is believed that four new regiments, two of infantry and two of mounted men, will be sufficient to meet the present exigency. If it were necessary carefully to weigh the cost in a case of such urgency, it would be shown that the additional expense would be comparatively light.

With the increase of the numerical force of the army should, I think, be combined certain measures of reform in its organic arrangement and administration. The present organization is the result of partial legislation often directed to special objects and interests; and the laws regulating rank and command, having been adopted many years ago from the British code, are not always applicable to our service. It is not surprising, therefore, that the system should be deficient in the symmetry and simplicity essential to the harmonious working of its several parts, and require a careful revision.

The present organization, by maintaining large staff corps or departments, separates many officers from that close connexion with troops, and those active duties in the field, which are deemed requisite to qualify them for the varied responsibilities of high command. Were the duties of the army staff mainly discharged by officers detached from their regiments, it is believed that the special service would be equally well performed, and the discipline and instruction of the army be improved. While due regard to the security of the rights of officers, and to the nice sense of honor which should be cultivated among them, would seem to exact compliance with the established rule of promotion in ordinary cases, still it can hardly be doubted that the range of promotion by selection, which is now practically confined to the grade of general offices, might be somewhat extended with benefit to the public service. Observance of the rule of seniority sometimes leads, especially in time of peace, to the promotion of officers who, after meritorious and even distinguished service, may have been rendered by age or infirmity incapable of performing active duty, and whose advancement, therefore, would tend to impair the efficiency of the army. Suitable provision for this class of officers, by the creation of a retired list, would remedy the evil, without wounding the just pride of men who, by past services, have established a claim to high consideration. In again commending this measure to the favorable consideration of Congress, I would suggest that the power of placing officers on the retired list be limited to one year. The practical operation of the measure would thus be tested, and if, after the lapse of years, there should be occasion to renew the provision, it can be reproduced with any improvements which experience may indicate. The present organization of the artillery into regiments is liable to obvious objections. The service of artillery is that of batteries, and an organization of batteries into a corps of artillery would be more consistent with the nature of their duties. A large part of the troops now called artillery are, and have been, on duty as infantry; the distinction between the two arms being merely nominal. This nominal artillery in our service is entirely disproportionate to the whole force, and greater than the wants of the country demand. I therefore recommend the discontinuance of a distinction, which has no foundation in either the arms used or the character of the service expected to be performed.

In connection with the proposition for the increase of the army, I have presented these suggestions with regard to certain measures of reform, as the complement of a system, which would produce the happiest results from a given expenditure, and which I hope may attract the early attention, and be deemed worthy of the approval of Congress.

The recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, having reference to more ample provisions for the discipline and general improvement in the character of seamen, and for the re-organization and gradual increase of the navy. I deem eminently worthy of your favorable consideration. The principles, which have controlled our policy in relation to the permanent military force, by sea or land, are sound, consistent with the theory of our system, and should by no means be disregarded. But, limiting the force to the objects particularly set forth in the preceding part of this message, we should not overlook the present magnitude and prospective extension of our commercial marine, nor fail to give due weight to the fact that, besides the two thousand miles of Atlantic seaboard, we have now a Pacific coast, stretching from Mexico to the British possessions in the north, teeming with wealth and enterprise, and demanding the constant presence of ships-of-war. The augmentation of the navy has not kept pace with the duties properly and profitably assigned to it in time of peace, and it is inadequate for the large field of its operations, not merely in the present but still more in the progressively increasing exigencies of the wealth and commerce of the United States. I cordially approve of the apprentice system for our national vessels, recommended by the Secretary of the Navy.

The occurrence, during the last few months, of marine disasters of the most tragic nature, involving great loss of human life, has produced intense emotions of sympathy and sorrow throughout the country. It may well be doubted whether all these calamitous events are wholly attributable to the necessary and inevitable dangers of the sea. The merchants, marines, and ship builders of the United States, are, it is true, unsurpassed in far-reaching enterprise, skill, intelligence and courage, by any others in the world. But, with the increasing amount of our commercial tonnage in the aggregate, and the larger size and improved equipment of the ships now constructed, a deficiency in the supply of reliable seamen begins to be very seriously felt. The inconvenience may, perhaps, be met in part, by due regulation for the introduction, into our merchant ships, of indented apprentices; which, while it would afford useful and eligible occupation to numerous young men, would have a tendency to raise the character of seamen as a class. And it is deserving of serious reflection, whether it may not be desirable to revise the existing laws for the maintenance of discipline at sea, upon which the security of life and property on the ocean must to so great an extent depend. Although much attention has already been given by Congress to the proper construction and arrangement of steam vessels, and all passenger ships, still it is believed that the achievements of science and mechanical skill in this direction have not been exhausted. No good reason exists for the marked distinction, which appears upon our statutes between the laws for protecting life and property at sea, and those for protecting them on land. In most of the States severe penalties are provided to punish conductors of trains, engineers and others employed in the transportation of persons by railway, or by steamboats on rivers. Why should not the same principle be applied to acts of insubordination, cowardice, or other misconduct on the part of masters and marines, producing injury or death to passengers on the high seas, beyond the jurisdiction of any of the States, and where such delinquencies can be reached only by the power of Congress. The whole subject is earnestly commended to your consideration.

The report of the Postmaster General, to which you are referred for many interesting details in relation to this important and rapidly extending branch of the public service, shows that the expenditure of the year ending June 30, 1854, including one hundred and thirty-three thousand four hundred and eighty-three dollars of balance due to foreign offices, amounted to eight million seven hundred and ten thousand nine hundred and seven dollars. The gross receipts during the same period amounted to six million nine hundred and fifty-five thousand five hundred and eighty-six dollars; exhibiting an expenditure over income of one million seven hundred and fifty-five thousand three hundred and twenty-one dollars, and a diminution of deficiency, as compared with the last year, of three hundred and sixty-one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six dollars. The increase of the revenue of the department, for the year ending June 30, 1854, over the preceding year, was nine hundred and seventy thousand three hundred and ninety-nine dollars. No proportionate increase, however, can be anticipated for the current year, in consequence of the act of Congress of June 23, 1854, providing for increased compensatien to all Postmasters. From these statements it is apparent that the Post Office Department, instead of defraying its expenses, according to the design at the time of its creation, is now, and under existing laws must continue to be, to no small extent, a charge upon the general treasury. The cost of mail transportation, during the year ending June 30, 1854, exceeds the cost of the preceding year by four hundred and ninety-five thousand and seventy-four dollars. I again call your attention to the subject of mail transportation by ocean steamers, and commend the suggestions of the Postmaster General to your early attention.

During the last fiscal year eleven million seventy thousand nine hundred and thirty-five acres of the public lands have been surveyed, and eight million one hundred and ninety thousand and seventeen acres brought into market. The number of acres sold is seven millions thirty-five thousand seven hundred and thirty-five, and the amount received therefor nine million two hundred and eighty-five thousand five hundred and thirty three dollars. The aggregate amount of lands sold, located under military scrip and land warrants, selected as swamp lands by States, and by locating under grants for roads, is upwards of twenty-three millions of acres. The increase of lands sold, over the previous year, is about six millions of acres; and the sales during the two first quarters of the current year present the extraordinary result of five and a half millions sold, exceeding by nearly four millions of acres the sales of the corresponding quarters of the last year, thus increasing to an extent unparalleled during any like period in our past history the amount of revenue provided from this source for the Federal Treasury.

The commendable policy of the government, in relation to setting apart the public dominion for those who have served their country in time of war, is illustrated by the fact, that since 1790 no less than thirty millions of acres have been applied to this object.

The suggestions, which I submitted in my annual message of last year, in reference to grants of land

in aid of the construction of railways, were full and explicit than the magnitude of the subject and subsequent developments would seem to render proper and desirable. Of the soundness of the principle then asserted with regard to the limitation of the power of Congress, I entertain no doubt; but in its application it is not enough that the value of lands in a particular locality may be enhanced, that, in fact, a larger amount of money may probably be received, in a given time, for alternate sections, than could have been realized for all the sections, without the impulse and influence of the proposed improvements. A prudent proprietor looks beyond limited sections of his domain, beyond present results, to the ultimate effect which a particular line of policy is likely to produce upon all his possessions and interests. The government, which is trustee, in this matter, for the people of the States, is bound to take the same wise and comprehensive view. Prior to and during the last session of Congress, upwards of thirty millions of acres of land were withdrawn from public sale with a view to applications for grants of this character pending before Congress. A careful review of the whole subject led me to direct that all such orders be abrogated, and the lands restored to market; and instructions were immediately given to that effect. The applications at the last session contemplated the construction of more than five thousand miles of road, and grants to the amount of nearly 20 millions of acres of the public domain. Even admitting the right on the part of Congress to be unquestionable, is it quite clear that the proposed grants would be productive of good, not evil? The different projects are confined, for the present, to eleven States of this Union, and one Territory. The reasons assigned for the grants, show that it is proposed to put the works speedily in process of construction. When we reflect, that since the commencement of the construction of railways in the United States, stimulated as they have been by the large dividends realized from the earlier works over the great thoroughfares, and between the most important points of commerce and population, encouraged by State legislation, and pressed forward by the amazing energy of private enterprise, only seventeen thousand miles have been completed in all the States in a quarter of a century; when we see the crippled condition of many works commenced and prosecuted upon what were deemed to be sound principles, and safe calculations;—when we contemplate the enormous absorption of capital withdrawn from the ordinary channels of business, the extravagant rates of interest at this moment paid to continue operations, the bankruptcies not merely in money, but in character, and the inevitable effect upon finances generally;—can it be doubted that the tendency is to run to excess in this matter? Is it wise to augment this excess by encouraging hopes of sudden wealth expected to flow from magnificent schemes dependent upon the action of Congress? Does the spirit, which has produced such results, need to be stimulated or checked? Is it not the better rule to leave all these works to private enterprise, regulated, and, when expedient aided, by the co-operation of States? If constructed by private capital, the stimulant and the check go together, and furnish a salutary restraint against speculative schemes and extravagance. But it is manifest, that, with the most effective guards, there is danger of going too fast and too far.

We may well pause before a proposition contemplating a simultaneous movement for the construction of rail roads, which, in extent, will equal, exclusive of the great Pacific road and all its branches, nearly one-third of the entire length of such works, now completed, in the United States, and which cannot cost, with equipments, less than one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. The dangers likely to result from combinations of interests of this character, can hardly be ever estimated. But, independently of these considerations, where is the accurate knowledge, the comprehensive intelligence, which shall discriminate between the relative claims of these twenty-eight proposed roads, in eleven States and one Territory? Where will you begin, and where end? If to enable these companies to execute their proposed works, it is necessary that the aid of the general government be primarily given, the policy will present a problem so comprehensive in its bearings, and so important to our political and social well being, as to claim, in anticipation, the severest analysis. Entertaining these views, I recur with satisfaction to the experience and action of the last session of Congress, as furnishing assurance that the subject will not fail to elicit a careful re-examination and rigid scrutiny.

It was my intention to present, on this occasion, some suggestions regarding internal improvements by the general government, which want of time at the close of the last session prevented my submitting on the House of Representatives, with objections, to the bill entitled, "an act making appropriations to the repair, preservation and completion of certain public works heretofore commenced under authority of law;" but the space in this communication already occupied with other matter of immediate public exigency constrains me to reserve that subject for a special message, which will be transmitted to the two houses of Congress at an early day.

The judicial establishment of the United States requires modification, and certain reforms in the manner of conducting the legal business of the government are also much needed; but as I have addressed you upon both of these subjects at length before, I have only to call your attention to the suggestions then made.

My former recommendations, in relation to suitable provision for various objects of deep interest to the inhabitans of the District of Columbia, are renewed. Many of these objects partake largely of a national character, and are important, independently of their relation to the prosperity of the only considerable organized community in the Union, entirely unrepresented in Congress.

I have thus presented suggestions on such subjects as appear to me to be of particular interest or importance, and therefore most worthy of consideration during the short remaining period allotted to the labors of the present Congress.

Our forefathers of the thirteen United Colonies, in acquiring their independence, and in founding this Republic of the United States of America, have devolved upon us, their decendants, the greatest and the most noble trust ever committed to the hands of man, imposing upon all, and especially such as the public will may have invested, for the time being, with political functions, the most sacred obligations. We have to maintain inviolate the great doctrine of the inherent right of popular self-government; to reconcile the largest liberty of the individual citizen, with complete security of the public order; to render cheerful obedience to the laws of the land, to unite in enforcing their execution, and to frown indignantly on all combinations to resist them; to harmonize a sincere and ardent devotion to the institutions of religious faith with the most universal religious toleration; to preserve the right of all by causing each to respect those of the other; to carry forward every social improvement to the uttermost limit of human perfectibility, by the free action of mind upon mind, not by the obtrusive intervention of misapplied force; to uphold the intergrity and guard the limitations of our organic law; to preserve sacred from all touch of usurpation, as the very palladium of our political salvation, the reserved powers of the several States and of the people; to cherish, with loyal fealty and devoted affection, this Union, as the only sure foundation on which the hopes of civil liberty rest; to administer government with vigilant integrity and rigid economy; to cultivate peace and friendship with foreign nations, and to demand and exact equal justice from all, but to do wrong to none; to eschew intermeddling with the national policy and the domestic repose of other governments, and to repel it from our own; never to shrink from war when the rights and the honor of the country call us to arms, but to cultivate in preference the arts of peace, seek enlargement of the right of neutrality and elevate and liberalize the intercourse of nations; and by such just and honorable means, and such only, whilst exalting the condition of the Republic, to assure to it the legitimate influence and the benign authority of a great example amongst all the powers of Christendom.

Under the solemnity of these convictions, the blessing of Almighty God is earnestly invoked to attend upon your deliberations, and upon all the counsels and acts of the Government, to the end that, with common zeal and common efforts, we may, in humble submission to the Divine will, co-operate for the promotion of the supreme good of these United States.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, December 4, 1854.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, DEC. 9, 1854.

THE LEGISLATURE.

We refer our readers to the proceedings in another column, from Tuesday to Wednesday, inclusive. They will be found highly interesting.

An animated and interesting debate took place in the Senate on Wednesday, on the Resolutions introduced by Mr. Graham the day before, in which Messrs. Clark, Graham, Eaton, Winslow, Biggs and Thomas of Haywood, participated. The second and third resolutions, it will be observed, were rejected. Mr. Speaker Winslow is, therefore, Acting Governor of the State, being Speaker of the Senate, as provided in the 19th section of the old Constitution. He will act as Governor until the inauguration of Mr. Bragg, on the 1st of next month. We were not so fortunate as to hear the debate, but we learn it was conducted with much ingenuity and ability on both sides.

We are compelled by the pressure on our columns, to omit the regular proceedings of Thursday. In the House, on that day, a number of memorials praying the passage of a law to prohibit the traffic in intoxicating liquors, were presented. They were referred. Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, introduced a bill to establish the People's Bank, with a capital of four millions of dollars. Referred to the Committee on Banking, and ordered to be printed. And Mr. Shepherd introduced a bill to re-charter the Bank of the State of North Carolina, which was read and ordered to be printed.

In the Senate, on the same day, Mr. Fisher, from the Committee on Internal Improvemenrs, reported a Resolution directing the Treasurer to pay over to the North Carolina Rail Road Company, the balance of the States' subscription. Read three times and ordered to be engrossed. Mr. Fennell introduced a bill to re-charter the Bank of Cape Fear; passed first reading, and ordered to be printed and referred.

A Resolution, introduced by Mr. Hoke, to request the opinion of the Supreme Court as to the true construction of the Constitution in relation to the Speaker of the Senate acting as Governor of the State, was, after some debate, laid upon the table.

The special order of the day in the Senate, being Mr. Graham's bill concerning a Convention, was postponed till Monday next.

MR. GRAHAM'S CONVENTION BILL.

The bill "concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State," introduced into the Senate by the Hon. William A. Graham, and published at length in our last, will most likely give rise to considerable discussion in that body. Mr. Graham himself will be heard upon it, but he will no doubt be answered, and the real character of the measure thoroughly exposed.

The Constitution of the State declares that "no Convention of the people shall be called by the General Assembly, unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each House of the General Assembly." Mr. Graham proposes to call a Convention by a vote of the people, and in a manner not provided for nor warranted in the Constitution; and he will argue, as already intimated, that though the Constitution does impose a restriction in this respect on the Legislature, it imposes none on the people, and that, therefore, they can do what he proposes. The people, so long as they profess to be governed by Constitutional forms, must respect those forms, and cannot change them unless they do so under authority therein contained; but then the people unquestionably possess the right of revolution, and discarding all Constitutional limitations, they can, at their will, call a Convention and change the Constitution; and they can call another Convention, and another, and another, and thus have a new Constitution every year. No one in this country disputes this right; yet IT IS REVOLUTION, nothing more and nothing less; and this extraordinary proposition emanates from a gentleman heretofore regarded as eminently conservative!—from a gentleman well informed in Constitutional law and the science of government, and always looked upon by his friends as the advocate of law, order, and established precedents, and as the inflexible opponent of wild, hasty or extreme measures! We are profoundly surprised at the course of Mr. Graham on this subject. His bill is palpably UNCONSTITUTIONAL and REVOLUTIONARY. It can be supported upon no other ground than upon that of an appeal to the people of the State against their own organic law. The principle of the bill is not new; it has been condemned by Mr. Clay, by Mr. Calhoun, by Mr. Gaston; and if it had been offered in the Convention of 1835, which amended the Constitution and inserted therein the section above quoted, it would undoubtedly have been promptly and unanimously rejected.

But we have little space to-day to devote to the subject. We may allude to it more at length hereafter.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Our readers will find this document in our columns to-day. It is a plain, clear and able *expose* of the condition of the country and of its relations with foreign powers. The position occupied by the President with reference to foreign powers, and the doctrines he lays down, or rather repeats, as to our own policy as an independent power in the earth, must command the approval of the people generally.

It is gratifying to learn that the income of the government from duties on imported goods and the sales of public lands, largely exceeds its expenditures, and that the surplus is being applied to the extinguishment of the public debt. The President recommends a reduction of the Tariff.

But the message will be read with interest by all, and it is not necessary that we should refer especially to the subjects embraced in it. It is a document in every respect worthy of the administration of Franklin Pierce, and fully up with the expectations of the advocates of good government and progress.

BOOKS AT AUCTION. We are requested to state that a large sale of standard Books will take place in the store formerly occupied by the late John Primrose, opposite the post office, commencing to-morrow night, Dec. 5, by Mr. Judd. These books are new, perfect and desirable. We invite our citizens to call and examine them.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ROAD. On and after Monday next regular passenger trains will be run between Raleigh and Goldsboro. See notice in our advertising colums. We announce this with much gratification. The great work goes steadily forward. We are now in communication with Wilmington, and the county west as far as Hillsborough will soon be in communication also with our seaboard.

☞ John W. Cunningham, Esq., of Person, was on Thursday elected by the two Houses of the General Assembly, a Trustee of the University of North Carolina. He was elected on the first ballot. Two others, we believe, remain to be chosen.

☞ The Register, referring to Gov. Reid's acceptance of the Senatorship, and the consequent vacancy in the office of Governor, says: "No one, we presume, envies Gov. Reid the indelicate position in which he has placed himself in this matter." Now, this is of the essence of malice and meanness, but is in entire keeping with the nature of the attacks made by that journal on both Gov. Reid and Col. Biggs since their election to the Senate. We can tell that paper that many a hungry Whig leader envies Gov. Reid his position—but it is *his*, and no power can deprive him of it. Gov. Reid has been called to it by the Representatives of the people, and thereby released from the obligations he was under to complete his term as Chief Magistrate of the State; and the Constitution has provided a person to act in his stead as Governor until the due qualification and installation of Mr. Bragg. Is there any thing "indelicate" in that? Gov. Reid does not belong to that order of politicians who "place" themselves in positions where they are not wanted. Every post he has heretofore held has been freely conferred upon him by competent authority; and the great secret of his good fortune has been his honesty, his aversion to place-hunting, and his sincere devotion to the rights and interests of the people. If the Register wishes to preach a sermon which will at least have the merit of being appropriate to the subject, let it turn its attention to certain leading men of its own party, who are perpetually looking, and twisting, and wiring, in the vain hope of political promotion. By the way, Gov. Reid's majority for the Senate was twenty-seven—Mr. Badger's, in 1848, was just *one!* Was it "indelicate" in Mr. B. to "place himself" in such a "position?"

☞ Henry A. Wise, the nominee of the Virginia Democratic Convention, has been notified of the fact, and has accepted. The struggle in the Staunton Convention between his friends and those of Shelton F. Leake, was most animated, and at times angry. The Convention voted in accordance with the Democratic vote of the State, and on the last ballot the vote was as follows: Wise 34,034, Leake 28,009.

It is apparent that the Democracy of Virginia, if they would ensure success in April next, must heal their differences, and harmonize, and act together as of old. Their cause is in much peril; but they have a great leader, and their principles are as dear to the people as ever. The contest will be fierce, and the array of power on the other side most formidable; yet we have great confidence that the old flagship will never surrender. Mr. Wise, it will be recollected, recently wrote a very eloquent and scathing letter against the secret organization of Know-Nothings. *He* will give them no quarters—neither will he allow them to put him in a false position. Let them beat him, if they can. Let Botts "head him" or—die.

BETTER TIMES. The New York Railroad Advocate thinks that the present money pressure is fast drawing to a close, and that the financial troubles of the country will soon terminate. It says, with much truth:

"The heaviest foreign payments of the country are now about made, $35,000,000 of gold having been sent abroad since January 1st. The Banks have already contracted their loans some 12,000,000 within a few weeks in this city. The cotton is just opening in, promising a good crop and heavy returns. Roads, costing sixty millions of dollars, will have been brought into full use between January 1st, 1854, and January 15, 1855. Our trading has been pretty effectually held up. The breadstuff and provision product of the last season are steadily coming in, and the effect of cutting off the Russian's supply of grain from other European nations, will make the latter dependent on the United States. The shipments of coal from Schuylkill county are now going forward with great activity. Is there not, in all thesecircumstances, a promise of easier times?"

GEN. CASS. The Washington Union says: "By referring to our report of the Senate's proceedings yesterday, it will be seen that Gen. Cass was unanimously chosen President *pro tempore* of that body. In conferring this honor upon Gen. Cass, the Senate simply consulted their own dignity; and the country will learn with regret that the distinguished senator from Michigan accepted the office with the explicit avowal that he would hold the same for only one day." Mr. Bright was afterwards chosen President *pro tem.*

☞ Thomas Ruffin, Jr. Esq., of Rockingham, was on Wednesday last elected by the two Houses of the General Assembly, Solicitor for the 4th Judicial Circuit. Mr. Ruffin is a rising member of the profession, and during his brief period of service in the office, (by appointment of the Court) he has added to his reputation. He will make a faithful and efficient prosecuting officer.

DEATH OF MAJ. NIXON. We record, with deep regret, the death of Maj. JERE. NIXON, one of our most useful and worthy citizens. He expired at his residence, in this City, on Tuesday evening last, after a brief illness. "An honest man's the noblest work of God."

NORTHERN MARKETS. Flour was firm in New York on the 4th at $9¼,—wheat dull, corn a trifle lower. Flour also firm at Baltimore, wheat scarce and no sales—sales of corn at a slight advance. Cotton dull in Petersburg at 7½ cents—wheat in good demand, corn dull.

☞ A few bound copies of the Revised Statutes of North Carolina, as laid before the Assembly by the Commissioners, may be obtained on application at the Standard office.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5. In the Senate, to-day Mr. Bright was elected president, pro tem.

In the House of Representatives the standing committees were announced and are the same as at the last session, except in such committees as there were vacancies to be filled.

Mr. Phillips offered a resolution instructing the committee of Ways and Means to bring in a bill reducing the duty on railroad iron or allowing an extended credit on the same.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved to lay the bill on the table. The motion was last, and the resolution was then adopted by a vote of—ayes 97, noes 71.

No other business of importance was transacted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1854.

SENATE. Mr. Adams introduced a bill establishing a uniform rule of naturalization, and repealing all laws relative thereto now in force. After the transaction of some other business of minor importance, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE Mr. Sollers' resolution calling for information relative to the meeting of American Ministers at Ostend, was taken up. A motion to lay it on the table was negatived, ayes 72, noes 90. On motion, the House reconsidered the vote refusing to commit the resolution to the committee on foreign affairs. The Houre then adjourned.

Some of our friends have suggested the propriety of an invitation being extended to the Legislature to make a Christmas visit to Wilmington, as the guests of the Town. We like the idea. It will give the members a chance to see for themselves and tend to open up better relations between the different portions of the State. We earnestly invite public attention to the matter. What say the Commissioners and the citizens generally?—*Wil. Journal.*

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Dec. 5, 1854.

The Speaker took the Chair at 10 o'clock.

The committee on enrolled bills for the week are, Messrs. Person, Wiggins and Willey.

Mr. Biggs from the committee on the Revised Statutes, reported the following bills, which passed their first reading: a bill concerning apprentices, and a bill concerning Asylums.

Mr. Drake, from the committee on claims, reported back the resolution in favor of David A. Ray, & Co. and recommended its passage; whereupon it was read a second time and passed.

Mr. Hoke, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely to that portion of the Governor's Message, which recommended the Attorney General's living in Raleigh, and his being relieved of the duties of Solicitor of the 3d circuit. Report concurred in.

The bill establishing Polk county was reported back from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, by Mr. Boyd, and passed its second reading.

A message was now, on motion of Mr. Martin, sent to the House proposing to go into an election of Solicitor for the 4th Judicial Circuit. Proposition concurred in, and the Senate proceeded to vote, with the following result: For Mr. Ruffin, 34; for Mr. Stedman, 13.

Mr. McDowell, from the committee on Corporations, reported back the bill authorizing the Nantahala and Tuckasege Turnpike company to establish a toll bridge &c.; which was read the second time, amended, and passed.

Mr. McDowell, from the same committee, reported the bill incorporating the McIver coal mining company, with amendments; which amendments were agreed to, and the bill for the present laid on the table.

Mr. Coleman, from the Judiciary committee, reported adversely to the recommendation of the Governor advising an additional Judge on the Supreme Court bench. Report concurred in.

Mr. Hoke presented a memorial from Graham Lutz, praying to be restored to his marital rights; which on motion was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

The Speaker laid before the Senate the following communication from His Excellency, Gov. REID, addressed to the Speakers of the Senate and the House of Commons:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
RALEIGH, Dec. 5, 1854.

Gentlemen: Your communication of the 25th ultimo, informing me of my election by the General Assembly to the Senate of the United States, to fill the unexpired term, commencing on the 4th day of March, 1853, was duly received.

My own sense of duty prompted me to desire to serve out the term of office previously conferred upon me by the people of the State. Their representatives, however, have assigned me another important position, which relieves me from the obligation of longer continuing in the place I now hold. On to-morrow I shall accept the appointment of Senator. This, under the Constitution of the State, will operate as a disability to the further exercise on my part of the duties of the Executive office. Therefore the great seal of the State, together with the records and papers belonging to the office, will then be delivered to the Speaker of the Senate.

The voluntary bestowal by the General Assembly of this additional evidence of the kind partiality of the people of the State towards me, does not fail to excite a deep sense of gratitude.

I am very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
DAVID S. REID.

HON. WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.
HON. SAM. P. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons.

After some debate, Mr. Graham introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, That by reason of the acceptance of the office of Senator of the United States, by his Excellency David S. Reid, the Governor for the time being of this State, the office of Governor of North Carolina hath been vacated, by the said David S. Reid:

Resolved, further, That the powers of the said office of Governor having, according to the constitutional provision in such case devolved on the Hon. Warren Winslow, the Speaker of the Senate for the time being, to be exercised by him, the said Warren Winslow is, to all intents and purposes, Governor of the State, and will so continue until the qualification of the Governor chosen by the people for the constitutional term commencing on the first day of January next.

Resolved, further, That the office of Speaker of the Senate is thereby vacated, and the Senate do now proceed to an election of Speaker.

The consideration of which was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Morisey, from the committee to superintend the election of Solicitor, reported that there were 155 votes cast, and that Mr. Ruffin having received a majority, to wit, 87, he was duly elected. Report concurred in.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Haughton, on motion of Mr. Cherry, until Saturday next.

The Senate now adjourned until to-morrow 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Cansler and Mr. Mebane presented memorials on Temperance, which were referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Mebane presented a report from the committee on private bills in favor of the bill to emancipate Jerry, a slave, with a recommendation that it pass.

Mr. Lancaster introduced a bill to pay tales jurors in the county of Alamance.

On motion the counties of Randolph, Robeson, Duplin and Iredell were included.

Mr. Phillips wished to have a general law passed, and moved an amendment which struck out all after the enacting clause and inserted a clause which included all the counties of the State.

Mr. S. H. Williams moved that the amendment be laid on the table.

Mr. Phillips stated that he had copied his amendment from one drawn up by Mr. Dobbin in the last legislature.

Mr. Smith wished the payment of tales jurors left to the discretion of the Courts.

Mr. Phillips accepted the amendment.

A discussion as to the effects of the amendments took place between Messrs. Jordan, Jenkins and Black.

Mr. Turner opposed the bill on the ground of its increasing the expenses of the counties. Magistrates served without pay, and he saw no necessity for paying tales jurors for a few hour's attendance. The money would have to be collected by the Sheriff, and after deducting his commission would be again distributed among the tax-payers; such a system was objectionable, and bills like the one under discussion were adapted more for the gratification than the good of the people. County taxes were already heavy, and the entire amount, after deducting a small State tax, was spent in paying the expenses of the County Courts.

Mr. Jenkins was surprised at the remarks of the member from Orange; the money was raised by the people and would be judiciously expended at the discretion of the Court. He saw no justice in paying some and not others; and supported the bill as the Court had the discretion of refusing to pay tales jurors if they saw proper.

Mr. Mebane was in favor of the bill, as he saw no reason why tales jurors should not be paid as well as the regular panel; it was an injustice to the tales jurors which ought to be remedied.

Mr. Stubbs agreed with the gentleman from Orange, that the taxes were already too high, and that the bill would not only increase them, but be injurious in another way; as the payment of $1 per day would be an inducement for persons to seek employment as tales jurors, whose habits disqualified them for that position. He was opposed to the bill in every shape.

Mr. Myers supported the bill and stated the injustice of the present system, which compelled planters who came into town upon private business to stay at their own expense, perhaps for several days, in attendance as tales jurors. There could be no objection to this measure, as the Magistrates composing the Court would see that no improper payments were made. His constituents were deeply interested in the matter, and he would support the bill.

Mr. G. M. White wished to lay the bill on the table for further consideration.

Mr. A. H. Caldwell moved that the bill be referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

After some remarks by Mr. S. H. Williams against the bill

The motion to refer to the Committee on the Judiciary was agreed to.

The Speaker presented a report from J. M. Morehead, President of the North Carolina Rail Road. After some debate the reading was dispensed with and the report sent to the Senate with a proposition to print.

A message from the Senate proposing to enter forthwith upon an election for Solicitor of the fourth district was concurred in.

The House voted as follows: For Mr. Ruffin, 53; Mr. Stedman, 51.

The joint committee to superintend the election reported that Mr. Ruffin had received 87 votes and Mr. Stedman 64 votes, and that Mr. Ruffin was duly elected. Report adopted.

The bill for emancipating Jerry was read a second time.

Mr. Smith objected to the bill—there were too many free negroes at present in the State.

Mr. Myers, from his personal knowledge of Jerry for twelve years, considered him worthy of freedom. By the kindness of his master and his own habits of industry he had accumulated considerable property, and it was to enable him to hold this property that the present bill was introduced.

Mr. Dargan bore testimony to the excellence of Jerry's character.

Mr. Barringer spoke in favor of the bill; Jerry had been his body servant for fourteen years, and he had no hesitation in giving him the highest character for fidelity and honesty, and considered Jerry as well worthy of the favor which was granted by this bill.

Mr. Shepherd was anxious for Jerry's emancipation.

Mr. Smith took for granted all that was said in Jerry's favor, but was still opposed to the bill, as there were hundreds throughout the State who could bring forward the same claims.

Mr. Myers replied to Mr. Smith and warmly advocated the passage of the bill.

Mr. Norment advocated the passage of the bill as a reward for Jerry's conduct when among the Northern abolitionists.

Mr. Jordan submitted the remarks he was about to make with much reluctance. If consistent with his duty to his constituents it would afford him pleasure to support the bill. The unexceptionable character of the slave in question, as proved by those who knew him, appealed strongly to the humanity and benevolence of the legislature, and were so many arguments addressed to the kindness of their hearts. But there were other and weighty reasons which ought to be taken into consideration which addressed themselves to the sound judgment and good sense of the House. To emancipate and leave him here to drag out a miserable existence was a false philanthrophy—mistaken benevolence, by which a grievous wrong would be done to the slave; leaving him without a master or protector subject to the inconveniences which necessarily accompany his altered condition. Such proceedings fasten upon us a state of things which ought to be opposed and discouraged, and increase the difficulty of shielding ourselves in case of an insurrection or the disruption of the ties which bind us to the North.

Mr. Jordan spoke at some length in support of his views, and stated that he had no objections to offer against gentlemen freeing their slaves, but he insisted they should be removed out of the State. Self-preservation demanded that a stop should be put to an increasing evil, which daily gathers strength—being founded on a feeling of mistaken humanity. He entreated the House not to be led into a course of proceeding which must necessarily lead to disastrous consequences. They were legislating, not for themselves only, but for posterity, and he trusted they would bequeath to those who came after them a policy unclogged by any measure which would weaken the blessings which it was their duty to preserve. Under the influence of these feelings he would vote against the bill.

The House divided—Ayes 83, Noes 17.

The bill passed its second reading.

A message from his Excellency the Governor was received, and on motion of Mr. Barringer was sent to the Senate with a proposition to print.

House adjourned.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6, 1854.

The Speaker called the Senate to order at 10 o'clock.

A message was received from the House of Commons with the Report of the President of the North Carolina Railroad Company and Directors, with a proposition to print. Proposition concurred in, and the report referred to the committee on internal improvements.

Also, a message transmitting the report of the Superintendents of the Lunatic Asylum, with a proposition to print. Proposition concurred in.

The Speaker now announced that the hour had arrived for the consideration of Mr. Graham's resolutions and called Mr. Boyd to the Chair. The resolutions were read. [For the resolutions see proceedings of yesterday.]

Mr. Clark proposed an amendment, which he afterwards withdrew. In the debate which ensued Messrs. Graham and Eaton advocated the passage of the resolutions, and Messrs. Clark, Winslow and Biggs opposed their adoption. The question recurring on the passage of the resolutions as presented by Mr. Graham, was put, on motion of Mr. Ashe, on each separate one. The first of which was unanimously adopted, and the second and third rejected by a vote of twenty-three to twenty-two.

The Speaker having resumed the Chair laid before the Senate the following communication from Gov. Reid:

To the Honorable the General Assembly
of the State of North Carolina:

I hereby accept the appointment of Senator in the Congress of the United States, and in pursuance of notice given on yesterday, I shall now cease to exercise the duties of Executive, and will deliver over the records and papers of the office to the Speaker of the Senate. DAVID S. REID.

Executive Department,
Raleigh, Dec. 6, 1854.

A message was received from the House of Commons transmitting the reports of the North Carolina Railroad Company, and the Board of the Superintendents of the Lunatic Asylum, which was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Walker, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker presented a message from the Governor with a report from the Commissioner of the Lunatic Asylum, which, on motion of Mr. Barringer, was sent to the Senate with a proposition to print.

The Speaker presented a message from the Governor with the Chief Engineer's report on the North Carolina Railroad, which, on motion of Mr. Patterson, was laid on the table.

Mr. Barnes, of Edgecombe, presented a memorial praying for the establishment of a new County to be called Wilson. Referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

Messrs. J. H. Bynum and J. H. Headen presented memorials on temperance, which were referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

Mr. Smith presented a memorial from the State Agricultural Society, respecting vicious dogs running at large. Referred to committee on agriculture.

Messrs. Craven and Mebane presented memorials on temperance, which were referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

The committee on private bills reported in favor of a bill to pay tales jurors in the county of Warren.

Mr. Jenkins wished the bill to be laid on the table, as a general law on the subject was in progress.

Also, bills to pay jurors in Carteret and Cumberland counties, were, on motion, laid on the table.

Mr. Dortch, from the judiciary committee, to whom was referred a bill to establish nine Judicial Circuits, reported a substitute with a recommendation that it pass.

Mr. Whitlock, from the committee on propositions and grievances, reported favorably on the bill for opening a public road at Fisher'r Gap, Surry county.

Mr. Dortch, from the committee on the judiciary, reported favorably on the bill to take the sense of the people at the next election, respecting the establishment of a Penitentiary. Read the first time and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Dortch, from the same committee, reported on a resolution respecting the abolition of jury trials in the County Courts, with a request to be discharged from its further consideration.

Mr. Steele could not concur in the report, as he considered jury trials in the County Courts a mere humbug.

Mr. Dortch was also in favor of abolishing jury trials in the County Courts and had only obeyed the instruction of the committee in making this report.

Mr. Dortch, from the same committee, reported on the resolution respecting the abolition of imprisonment for debt, with a request to be discharged from its further consideration.

A discussion arose upon the course to be pursued in the reception of the reports from committees.

Messrs. Steele and Barringer dissented from the Speaker's decision, which was supported by Messrs. Singeltary and J. G. Bynum.

Mr. Phillips, while agreeing wtih the Speaker, thought it necessary to take the sense of the House upon the question to have it finally settled.

The House supported the Speaker's decision.

A message was received from the Senate concurring in the proposition of the House to print the reports upon the North Carolina Railroad and Lunatic Asylum.

The committee on Constitutional reform reported in favor of a bill giving the election of Justices of the Peace to the people, and of paying them such compensation as the General Assembly may direct. Read the second time and passed.

Mr. Steele presented a resolution authorizing the Literary Board to loan $2000 to Laurenburg High School. Referred to the committee on education.

Mr. Steele presented a resolution instructing the finance committee to inquire into the expediency of the County Courts appointing officers to receive the tax list. Adopted.

The House then adjourned.

DR. BEALE—THE WEATHER.—Philadelphia, Dec. 5—The excitement in refersnce to Dr. Beale continues, and the petition for his pardon is receiving thousands of signatures.

The weather is very cold with some snow on the ground.

DIED,

At Smith's Hotel in this place, on Tuesday evening last, Mr. John Lumsden, of Fayetteville, N. C., aged, apparently, about 35 or 40 years. Mr. L. was employed in selling a patent for stuffing horse collars, and had been here but a short time. The best medical skill was employed, but in vain—the summons had gone forth, and among kind strangers he died. We sympathize most sincerely with his absent bereaved family. May He who tempers the wind to the the shorn lamb, sustain and comfort them in this heavy affliction.—*Ashville News.*

In Caswell county, on Monday, the 20th inst., of disease of the heart, Quinton Anderson, in the 80th year of his age. The deceased was highly respected by all who knew him, and leaves a large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn his loss.

1500 Acres of Roanoke Lands; and a parcel of Likely Negroes for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHING TO DEVOTE HIS time, earnestly to his profession, offers for sale his farm, six miles above Gaston in the county of Northampton, and State of North Carolina. The farm is situated in a healthy and pleasant county, and in a wealthy and intelligent neighborhood. Upon the farm there is an excellent and well finished dwelling house; containing eight or ten rooms, and every necessary and *convenient* out houses, the subscriber having gone to considerable expense in fitting up and improving the place, expecting at the time to make it his home for life. The tract contains about 850 acres of low grounds, *valuable*, because crops are seldom if ever injured by freshets; a large portion of the remainder is in its original growth, [hickory, Dogwood &c.] The soil is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, wheat, tobacco and cotton and is susceptable of the highest state of improvment. The subscriber has taken some pains to improve his land, by ditching and the use o fertilizers. The owner of this farm has not only the facilities afforded by the waters of the Roanoke; but the Railroads are so convenient that he can with ease breakfast at home and dine in Raleigh, Petersburg, or Norfolk. In addition he has the convenience of a large manufacturing mill in half a mile of his residence. A portion of the up-land has been highly manured and seeded in wheat and winter oats, another portion has upon it a good stand of clover. The subscriber is very anxious to sell his farm, and will do so for the sum of 15000 dollars, and allow the purchaser *five* years if he desirers it. An energetic and industrious man with fifteen hands could pay for it in a shorter period from the products of the farm alone.

The subscriber for a fair price would sell to the purchaser ten or fifteen hands [young men and women.]

During the session of the Legislature address me at Raleigh, N. C. JNO. B. BYNUM.
Dec. 1854. 5—tf.

☞ Register copy till forbid, and send account to Standard Office.

YANCEYVILLE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

JAMES H. BRAME, FORMERLY OF PRINCE Edward, Va. having purchased a large and commodious building in the village of Yanceyville, N. C. will open a school and boarding house for young ladies on the 2nd Monday in January 1852. The location for this school has been selected because of its great reputation for healthfulness and its accessibility to the surrounding sections. A line of stages reaches it every other day from the Danville and R. Railroad, and it is connected with the West by good roads and good stages, while a plank Road is in course of construction from Yanceyville to Danville. Mr. Brame has been engaged in teaching about fourteen years, and thinks that he can refer with a degree of confidence to those who have been his patrons. As he expects to make teaching the business of life, a location has been selected that combines unusual advantages for a Female school. Society is good, the har vests are abundant, the point is accessible, the climate is healthy, and owing to a variety of causes the necessary expenses of education need not be so heavy as in many other Villages. The aim of Mr. Brame will be to make this Institute a thorough school in all its departments while a particular eye will be had to the good conduct of those under his care. The Principal will have accommodations in his house for 20 or 25 boarders.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Tuition in English from	$8 to 15
Tuition in music on Piano	$20
The Ancient and Modern Languages each	$5
Board, including lights, fuel, and washing $9 permonth.	
Contingent expenses 50 cents.	

For any further particulars address
JAMES H. BRAME.
Yanceyville, Caswell Co., N. C. 5—3t.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—Pursuant to an order made at the Fall Term 1854, of the Court of Equity for the county of Wake, in the matter of Wille P. Mangum and others, the undersigned, Clerk and Master, will proceed to sell on the premises, on the 30th day of December, Inst. being Saturday, the lands in the pleadings mentioned;

To wit: a parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being in the county of Wake, in Wake Forest Distric, on the waters of Horse Creek and Richland Creek, being part of the old Southerland tract, and containing twelve hundred and ninety-six acres, or thereabouts. For the particular boundaries see the deed of conveyance to Priestly H. Mangum, deceased.

Terms of sale, Bonds with three satisfactory securities payable one year after the date of sale, and five per cent of the purchase money to be paid in cash at the time of sale.
ED. GRAHAM AAYWOOD.
Dec. 4, 1854. 5—w&swtd.

☞ Register will please copy until day of sale.

FOR SALE!!
A Boarding House at Franklinton, N. C.

THE BUILDINGS ARE NEW, IMMEDIATELY OPPOsit the Depot, 20 by 36, with a 36 foot L attached, 2 stories high, and specially arranged for the accommodation of 20 to 30 boarders. A most eligible location for a Hotel. Parents with children to educate, would find this a most desirable property in view of the advantage of our *schools.* Immediate possession given. Inquire for particulars of the proprietor.
F. J. WHITFIELD.
Franklinton, Dec. 1, 1854. w4w—1052.

Mesmeric Cure.

DR. WM. REYNOLDSON, (Sole practitioner to the Liverpool Medical Mesmeric Society from 1844 to 1848,) who bears testimonials as a Curative Mesmerist from several of the most eminent London Physicians, may be consulted professionally every morning at Burch's Boarding House.

Consultation Fee,	$2 00
Subsequent Visits,	1 50

Nov. 29, 1854. 2—1t.

Office North-Carolina Railrod,
RALEIGH, December 6th, 1854.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY THE 11TH INSTANT, and until further notice a Passenger Train will Leave Goldsboro' daily, 10, A. M.; arrive at Raleigh, 1 P. M.
" Raleigh " 2, P. M.; " " Golds., 5 P. M.
December 7, 1854. 5—

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROlina Mutual Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Raleigh, on Tuesday the ninth day of January next, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.
JNO. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.
Raleigh, Dec. 8, 1854. 6—td.

Look at the Hats! the Hats!

BY EXPRESS THIS WEEK, ANOTHER LOT OF those beautiful flat brim moleskin Hats. Also, the Shanghai Hat, *of good stock.*
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, Nov. 29, 1854. 3—

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO the present Legislature for a Charter of the "DIBBLE CARRIAGE COMPANY," with a capital of one hundred and Fifty thousand dollars, to be located at Kinston, with permission to establish branches in the surrounding counties.
Dec. 6, 1854. w4w 1062.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(BY RAILROAD,)—
Leaves daily .... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily .... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves daily .... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily .... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACHES,)—
Leaves daily .... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday .... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday .... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACH.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) .... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) .... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY HORSE,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday .... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—ON AND after 3d July the Passenger Train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at half past 6 A. M.—stop 35 minutes at Franklinton, and reach Weldon at half past 11, in time for passengers to take the Wilmington train going South, and the Petersburg and Portsmouth trains going North.

Returning, it will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the train from Wilmington, and reach Raleigh at half past 6 P. M.

Office Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co., June 29th, 1854. 85—tf.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass.
JAMES M. POOL, Ticket Agent.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

P. F. PESCUD,

WOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.
March 24, 1854. 37—

PAINT'S, OILS & VARNISH.—The Subscriber is receiving his Spring stock of PAINTS, OILS and VARNISHES, of all kinds and qualities, and in quantities, commesurate with the greatly increased demand. He would call especial attention to his superior quality of Pure White Lead, Linseed Oil, Coach and Furniture Varnish, and respectfully invite purchasers to Examine his Stock and prices before buying in this or the northern Markets, believing he is able to give them superior inducements.
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, March 28, 1854. 38—

CARTERS' SPANISH MIXTURE.—A fresh supply just received, and those troubled with Dyspepsia or diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, are urged to give it a trial. It has produced a wonderful cure in Raleigh, by the use of 2 Bottles. P. F. PESCUD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can exterminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

LYON'S KATHIRON.—12 Dozen Bottles just received and for sale wholesale and retail, by P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, and Fancy articles in great variety, for sale by P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

HAIR BRUSHES.—The most extensive variety of Hair Brushes in this City, may be seen and bought very cheap at P. F. Pescud's DRUG STORE.

TOOTH BRUSHES.—I have a very large supply of splendid Tooth Brushes—for sale very low by P. F. PESCUD.

LAMPS.—I will sell my present supply of Fluid Lamps, at reduced prices, as I desire to introduce a new style. P. F. PESCUD.

DRESSING COMBS.—A fine assortment is to hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.—A large stock on hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

BREAST PUMPS.—A supply of very superior quality for sale very low by P. F. PESCUD.

SYRINGES.—A large stock of Syringes—of all kinds, just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

GLUE, GLUE.—A large supply of White and Brown Glue just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM WATER.—HAVING the Agency for the sale of this valuable Medicinal Water, we are now prepared to furnish it by the barrel, half barrel or gallon. Pamphlets containing the Analysis and certificates of cures, may be had on application to the subscribers. WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
June 21, 1854. 63—

BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.—12 DOZEN, JUST received. Also a large variety of Lubin's and Bazin's Perfumery, at the drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
October 11, 1853. 96—

EXCELSIOR SOAP.—300 LBS. OF THIS SUPErior family soap, in store and for sale cheap by the box or pound, at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

SMOKING TOBACCO.—2000 PAPERS OF SUPErior Virginia Smoking Tobacco, recommended by the "first families." For sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PAINT MILLS.—A GREAT LABOR SAVING MAchine for grinding colors, and one which every painter should have; for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS AND KNIVES.—In Store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, THE MOST EFFECTUAL remedy ever used for the destruction of Rats, Mice, &c. orby WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Butter Almond, Cinnamon and Pine Apple in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CHLORINE TOOTH WASH STANDS UNRIVALLED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PRIME CHEWING TOBACCO. JONES' Premium, pride of Virginia, Rock Candy Extra Dan River, and other popular brands in store, and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WHITE LEAD.—4000 LBS. OF SUPERIOR White Lead in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OILS! OILS!!—1000 GALLS. LINSEED, COTTON Seed, Machine and Tanners' Oils for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

TABLE SALT.—VERY FINE AND WHITE in small bags, in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CORN STARCH.—A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DEPILATORY.—FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SOAPS, &c.—VARIETIES OF TOILET, SHAVING, and Fancy Soaps. Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherus, Rowlands' genuine Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Beef Marrow for the hair, for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

PERFUMERY.—WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A supply of select articles for the toilet—come and examine them. HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
June 9, '54. —62

PURE and No. 1 qualities of White Lead, in kegs of 100 lbs. and 25 lbs., for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
Raleigh, March 20th, 1854. 37—

CIGARS! CIGARS!!—A lot of the very best brands of imported Cigars, has just been received at HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

NORTH CAROLINA made Blacking, a superior article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

ACKERMON'S & PARMERSTON'S Yeast Powders, a first rate and cheap article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER, ANTONIO PIZZINI, *Foreign and Domestic Confectioner and Fruit Dealer,* formerly of Richmond, Virginia, has the pleasure of informing the citizens of Raleigh and the adjacent country, that he has opened (three doors below Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker)

A Splendid Confectionary and Fruit Establishment!

In his store will be found at all times all that is nice, sweet and agreeable to the taste. Believing that the citizens of the place desire the establishment of a house of this kind, he hopes, by attention to the trade, to merit a portion of its favors. ANTONIO PIZZINI.

N. B. He keeps constantly on hand—

Oranges, Lemons, per box,	Preserves,
Raisins, per whole, ½ and ¼ boxes,	Cordials,
Nuts of all kinds,	Cigars of all kinds,
Figs and Prunes,	French and German Fancy Goods.

STEAM CANDIES (fancy and plain) manufactured by myself, and warranted as good as any in the United States. The above articles can be had at wholesale and retail. A. PIZZINI.
April 15, 1854. 44—

THE CELEBRATED RAHAT-EE-LOKOOM OR TUQKISH FIG-PASTE—A delicious article of confectionary for the well, and an agreeable and nutricious food for the ill and feeble; good for Coughs and Colds, and particularly beneficial and strengthening for weak Lungs.

Also a lot of fine Pine-Apples, Maple Sugar, and Crystalized fruit. Call soon at ANTONIO PIZZINI'S New Confectionary Store.
Raleigh, N. C., May 5, 1854. 49—tf.

PULLEN & BELVIN, DEALERS IN ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, COACH TRIMMINGS, CROCKERY. AND WOOD WARE, CUTLERY, GUNS AND EDGE TOOLS, *Bolting Cloth, &c. &c.* B. SMITH'S CORNER, Raleigh, N. C.—Pocket and Table Knives, Drawing Knives, Adzes, Vices, Halter and Trace Chains, Hammers, Axes, Augurs, Anvils, Hinges, Screws, Chisels, Hoes, Spades and Shovels, Iron Ware, wrought cut and spike Nails, Wood Ware, Coach Trimmings, Bolting Cloths, Crockery Ware, and every style of House-keeping articles, and Farmer's and Mechanic's tools.
Raleigh, May 5, 1853. 49—tf.

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY, *Wake Forest, N. C.*—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. CRENSHAW as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address DR. WESLEY HARTSFIELD, Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.
Nov. 23, 1853. 3—tf.

J. CHLOSS & BRO.
DEALERS IN
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Clothing, &c,
RALEIGH, N. C.

☞ Call at LOUGEE'S New Brick Building, next door to Col. Hutchings' Sadlery Establishment.
Terms—Cash, or credit, if settled every six months.
J. SCHLOSS & BRO.
Raleigh, June 28, 1854.

HENRY T. CLAWSON, COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER. Also, Manufacturer to Bent Felloes, Shafts, Hubs, Spokes, Poles, Spring Bars, &c., warranted the best quality of Timber.

All manner of Coach work executed in the best style of the art.

Repairing done in the neatest manner and on the shortes notice.
Franklinton, Franklin County, N. C. 79—

Fall and Winter, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:
Black and colored Silks,
French and English Merinoes, a fine assortment,
Printed and Plain Muslin DeLains,
Worked Collars and Undersleeves,
Embr'd and Plain Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs,
Muslin and Lace Edgings, a great variety,
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, of all kinds,
White and Tan Colored floss skirting,
For sale by J. BROWN, No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

FINE TABLE CUTLERY.—IVORY BALANCE Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pr. in sett.
Ivory Handled Game and Beef Carvers and Forks.
" " Butter Knives and Steels. For sale by J. BROWN.

BRASS ANDIRONS. WIRE FENDERS, BRASS Rim. Brass Head Shovels and Tongs.
Fire Carriers and Coal Hod,
Coffee Toasters and Tea Kettles. For sale by J. BROWN.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.—9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 sup'r Bed Blankets, Crib and Cradle do.,
White, Blue, Red and Green Mackinaw Blankets,
Negro Blankets—all kinds, Saddle and Horse do.,
White, Red, Yellow, Green and Gray Flannels, all grades,
Fancy French, Flannels for Sacks, all colors,
In store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES,
Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys,
Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings,
Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

HATS AND CAPS.—FALL STYLE AND BEST quality Moleskin Hats,
Cloth Caps of every variety and price,
Servant's Wool Hats, Black, Brown and Drab, just received.
JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1853. 93—

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF 6 PER CENT. ON the Capital Stock of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company has been declared—payable to the Stockholders, or their authorized agents, at the office of the Company, on the 12th day of December, proximo.
W. W. VASS, *Treasurer.*
Office Ral. & Gaston R. R. Co., Raleigh, Nov. 1, 1854. 102—td.

Watches! Watches!!

A FINE LOT OF THE REAL CHURCH, ST., Joseph Johnson, Gold Hunting case, 19 Jewelled Watches—decidedly the best Watch made—just received.

ALSO

The latest style of Cameo and other Breast-pins, Ear Rings, &c., by express from New York, just to hand at the North Carolina Jewelry Store of PALMER & RAMSAY.
Raleigh, November 23, '54. 1—tf.

GO TO HAVENS' AND GET ONE OF HIS beautiful HEREOSCOPIC PICTURES. They are the order of the day.

☞ Crayon Daguerreotypes taken in the neatest style by Havens'. Go and see them.
Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1854. 1—6t

PRICE REDUCED.—IREDELL ON EXECUtors, $5. For sale by WARREN L. POMEROY.
Nov. 9, 1854. 101—

NORTH CAROLINA SUPREME COURT REPORTS.—A COMPLETE SET of the North Carolina Supreme Court Reports, including all the volumes now out of print, for sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Nov., 1854.

BLANK WARRANTS,
Of an approved form and on good paper, for sale at this Office.

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor,*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,
Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.
FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 3-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.

In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.

The latest Paris and London fashions just received.

Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.

He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

THE STATE FAIR!
HARDING'S EXHIBITION!!!

E. L. HARDING WOULD RESPECTFULLY INform those contemplating a visit to the annual Agricultural Fair, to be held in October, that he has selected with immediate reference to their wants and wishes, the *largest* and *most varied* assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

that it has ever been his pleasure to exhibit.

He would, therefore, suggest the two important considerations of *convenience* and *economy,* while they can purchase from a WELL ESTABLISHED CLOTHING EMPORIUM IN RALEIGH, as good garments as can be made to order, at as *low prices* as can be sold elsewhere.
EDWARD L. HARDING, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.
September 15, 1854. 86—

MAGNIFICENT SILKS.

THE RICHEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT SILKS ever seen in the City of Raleigh, just in time for the State Fair.

By Adams & Co's Express, I have at hand this morning by far the Richest and most Magnificent Silks, Plaid, Striped and Bridal ever exhibited in the old North State.

The ladies will please call early or send their lords to supply them with the most *Splendid and Fashionable Paris Silks,* equal to any ever imported, from $20 to $40 per Dress.
B. B. SMITH.

FASHIONABLE and very becoming *Head Dresses* also daily expected, together with superior Ladies *Talmas and Cloaks* with many other desirable articles for the season.
Raleigh, October 13, 1854. 93—

LETTER FROM MR. SMITH.

RALEIGH, Sept. 25, 1854.

To the Editor of the Standard:

SIR: As an old friend, I know you will be pleased to learn that I have just returned from New York and Philadelphia with an elegant and extensive assortment of *Rich and fashionable Fancy Dry Goods,* embracing every variety and style of French, English, and American fabrics, for the Fall and Winter trade of 1854, and of which I will thank you to inform your numerous readers, as I design to give them richer, better, and cheaper goods than they ever bought before. They consist of

Splendid plaid Silks,
Black Silks and Bombazines,
Super French and English Marinos,
Rich French Cashmeres,
Plaid Marinos and Alpaccas,
Cashmere and Plaid Shawls,
Kerseys, Blankets, and Kent. Jeans,
Cloths and Cassimeres of all kinds,
Super figured Delaines,
French and English Prints,
High colored Ginghams,
Cloth Talmas and Cloaks,
Silk Mantillas,
Irish Linens, all qualities,
Velvet Trimmings,
Bereges, and Laces,
Stockings and Gloves,
Rich Velvet Bonnets, &c., &c.

Wishing you health and happiness, and great success in your business operations, I remain
Yours Truly, B. B. SMITH.
September 25, 1854. 88—tf.

NEW STORE!
Fall and Winter Goods—1854.

McGEE & WILLIAMS ARE NOW RECEIVING and opening at the Store formerly occupied by W. C. Tucker, their Stock of new and desirable Goods, embracing—
AMERICAN,
ENGLISH,
FRENCH,
SCOTCH,
IRISH,
GERMAN,
SWISS, and
INDIA DRY GOODS.
SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS,
RIBBONS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES, &c.

All of which having been bought upon the most favorable terms, they feel confident that purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine their stock before supplying themselves elsewhere.
THADDEUS McGEE, ALFRED WILLIAMS.
Raleigh, Sept. 18, 1854. 86—

Hats and Caps.

MACGEE & WILLIAMS ARE NOW OPENING at their New Store a large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's latest style of Super Moleskin Hats, Cassimere, Fur, and a great variety of soft finish Hats of all the leading Styles.

Also a large assortment of Caps for men, boys and children, consisting of Fur, Cloth, Velvet, Plush, Glazed, &c.

All of which they offer at very low prices.
Raleigh, Sept. 29, '54. 89—

LATEST PUBLICATIONS.—BANCROFT'S History of the United States, Vol. 6.
Revolutionary Incidents; and Sketches of Character, chiefly in the "Old North State," by the Rev. E. W. Caruthers, D. D.
Memoirs of celebrated characters. By Lamartine.
Elements of Agriculture—a book for young farmers, with questions for the use of schools. By George E. Waring, jr.
Auscuilation and Percussion, by Dr. Joseph Skoda, translated from the fourth edition, by W. O. Markham, M. D., Assistant Physician to St. Mary's Hospital.
The Meaning of Words—analyzed into words and universal things, and universal things classified into intellections, ensations, and emotions. By A. B. Johnson.
Seqal to the neighbor's children. From the German. By Mrs. Sarah A. Myers.
Midsummer Flowers, for the young. By Mary Howitt.
The Virginia Commedians; or, old days in the Old Dominion. Edited from the Mss. of C. Effingham, Esq. For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
October 30, 1854. 98—

FRANKLINTON MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Franklin county, N. C.—Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Principals, aided by eight competent assistants.

The ensuing term for 1855 will commence on Monday, January 1st.

A punctual attendance is earnestly solicited. The two departments are distinct.

Board from $7 to $9 per month. For a Circular of particulars address the Principals.
November 20, 1854. 1049—115thJ.

CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Notice is hereby given that the Annual Fair of the Central Agricultural Society of the State of Georgia, to be held at Augusta, has again been postponed. It will take place on the 4th day of December, that being the first Monday in the month.
DAVID W. LEWIS, *Sec. Cen. Ag. So. of Ga.*
Augusta, Ga., Nov. 13, 1854. 102—td

JUST RECEIVED, a large and varied assortment of Musical Instruments, and Sheet Music. Apply at the NORTH CAROLINA MUSIC STORE.
Raleigh, Nov. 17, 1854. 103.

FRENCH Worked Collars, Undersleeves, Chimizettes Trimmings, Ribbons, Embroi'd Handkerchiefs, Plain Corsetts, and other articles in that line unnecessary to mention. EVANS & COOKE.

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 83—

WE HAVE JUST OPENED MORE NEW GOODS which were made to order at our Manufacturing Establishment in New York. The richest invoice yet opened, Call and examine. E. L. HARDING.

CRAVATS, HOSIERY, Gloves, Umbrellas and Over Shoes, a full assortment.
Oct. 17 W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

NEW JEWELRY STORE.

CHARLES H. THOMPSON,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIZENS of Raleigh, the county and the country adjoining that he has fitted up in splendid style the house formerly occupied by the Insurance Company, on the west side of Fayetteville Street, and between Mr. S. H. Young's and Murray & O'Neal's Dry Good Stores, where he has opened a *rich and beautiful assortment of* NEW JEWELRY of all the modern styles, consisting of the ornamented and the useful, and to which he invites the attention of the Ladies.

He has also for the gentlemen a good lot of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, which will be warranted to perform well, when delivered to the customer; also a few excellent double barrel guns brought on expressly for the hunters of Carolina, also a great variety of walking Canes. In fact at the New Jewelry Store, any and every thing usually kept in such establishments may be found at prices that cannot fail to please the customer.

Repairing executed at short notice and satisfaction guaranteed.
October 15, 1854. 94—tf.

☞ Register, Post, Age, Metropolitan copy.

H. MAHLER TAKES PLEASURE IN INFORMing the Ladies of Raleigh and the public in general that he still continues to manufacture Gold Earings, Breastpins, Bracelets, Fingerrings, Silver Spoons, Mugs and Goblets, Tea Setts and all articles in Gold and Silver that can be had at a Jewelry establishment.

Engrave and Chase on Gold and Silver ware and all materials where engraving can be executed.

Repair in the neatest manner and at the lowest rates that will ensure universal satisfaction.

The workroom is in the rear of F. Mahler & Co's store where orders may be left any time during the day.

P. S.—Court and other Seals executed in a manner not surpassed at the North. H. MAHLER.
Nov. 15, 1854. 104—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,
At their New Store, No. 9, Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. C.

ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXHIBIT THEIR FALL STOCK OF—FRENCH, GERMAN, SWISS, ENGLISH, SCOTCH, IRISH, AND INDIAN DRY GOODS, comprising one of the largest and most varied assortments everoffered in this city.

SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, LINENS, &c., will be found in this Stock in great varieties. Their customers and the public generally are earnestly requested to call before purchasing elsewhere, as we will make it to their interest to examine our stock.

Call and see our stock of HATS and CAPS, as we have now in Store all the modern styles, namely, the *Eye Opener, Wide-Awake, Know-Nothing, Fast-a-Sleep, &c., &c.* Also a full stock of men's wear, Groceries and Crockery.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, Sept. 10, 1854. 84—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER WOULD RESPECTfully inform their friends and the public that one of their firm has just returned from New York and Philadelphia where they have made additional purchases of staple and fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, and Groceries. Having purchased our goods at reduced prices we are enabled to furnish our patrons at unprecedented cheap rates.

N. B.—A choice lot of Furs, Comforts, Umbrellas, Over-Shoes, &c., &c.
Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1854. 104—

NEW SHOES BY EXPRESS.—A VERY LARGE and late arrival of Shoes, from the Manufactury's in Philadelphia, embracing Walking Shoes, Slippers, Bootees, Gaiters. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
June 22, 1854. 63—

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF THOSE BEAUTIFUL Medium Crown Moleskin Hats, called "the Young Man's Hat," something entirely new. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND EMBROIDERIES. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

RIBBONS, GLOVES, UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS [Steeple Tops.] W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Cheap Place.—No. 29, Fayetteville St.

WE ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF MOST OF OUR FALL purchases, which is more extensive than we have heretofore had, and to which we invite the whole *human race.* Some may choose to call attention by means of *Northern* printed Circulars sent to a favored few—we invite ALL—the rich, the poor, the bond and the free. COME ONE, COME ALL—examine our stock, if they *don't* suit, *don't* buy.

We take this occasion to return our acknowledgments to the community by which we have been so liberally sustained. EVANS & COOKE.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1854. 84—

IN Store every thing in the way of STAPLE GOODS, Calicoes, Brown and Bleach Shirtings and Sheetings, Linen, Diaper, Cotton Flannel, Carpeting.

We call the attention of our friends and the public generally to the stock, assuring them that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction. EVANS & COOKE.
Raleigh, Sept. 16, 1854. No. 29, Cheap Place.
Opposite E. L. Harding's Clothing Emporium.

LADEIS may call with perfect safety, feeling assured that they can obtain anything in the way of DRESS GOODS. French and English Merino's French Plaid Goods, all Grades, Cashmers, Delains, Alpaccas, Black Silks, all grades and prices, and perhaps the most beautiful colored do; all of which will be sold for a small advance.
EVANS & COOKE.

WE have had no Circulars struck off here or elsewhere—but by this means we call attention to some of our GOODS, viz: Cloths, and Casimeres, Vesting, Kentucky Jeans, Satinetts, Tweeds, North Carolina Casimere, a very pretty article; every kind of Goods in fact for gentlemen's wear. EVANS & COOKE.

FIRST GONE.—In receipt of Beebe's latest styles No. Ex V HATS. Also Oakford's beautiful style Moleskin Hats. Call soon, for they are circulating very freely. EVANS & COOKE.

IF you want anything in the way of a nice pair of BOOTS we have just received Miles', Bragg's and other Boots, suitable for the season. Call soon, they are circulating freely. EVANS & COOKE.

TO FARMERS.—We have in Store a well selected assortment of Brogans, pegged and sewed, which will be sold as circumstances will admit of. EVANS & COOKE.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE LABOR COME AND get one of Woltering's Morticing Machines, which I warrant to be good, and as cheap as you can buy at the North. JOS. WOLTERING.
Raleigh, July 14, 1854. 69—3 m.

New Furniture Store.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS OPENED A FURNITURE Store on Fayetteville street, opposite Lawrence's Hotel, where he will keep constantly on hand a good stock of Furniture, such as Bureaus, Wardrobes, Chairs, Bedsteads, Rocking Chairs, Revolving Chairs, and every variety of articles usually kept in such establishments, made of Mahogany, Walnut, Poplar, Maple, &c., &c.

☞ All articles in his line manufactured to order with despatch and in the best style. REPAIRING faithfully executed.

COFFIN MAKING.

He has provided himself with a new and handsome Hearse, and is prepared to manufacture Coffins of every description, of Mahogany, Walnut, or more common wood.

His terms shall be reasonable, and his utmost endeavors given to please. The patronage of the public respectfully solicited. HENRY J. BROWN.
Raleigh, October 17, 1854 94 3m

A TEACHER WANTED, AT A RECENT MEETing of Morning Star Lodge, it was resolved that an institution of learning be established by said Lodge in the Town of Nashville, and B. H. Blount Dr. John H. Drake, L. A. B. Battle Esq., Dr. John G. F. Drake and J. J. Q. Taylor Esq., were appointed a Committee with ample powers to carry into effect said resolution.

The Committee wish to engage the services of a gentleman well qualified to prepare boys for College, to whom a liberal salary will be given. Those wishing to get the situation will address the Committee, stating their terms, and forward their testimonials as to good character and scholarship by the 1st. of December next, at which time the Committee will decide on the applications, and give immediate notice thereof.
B. H. BLOUNT, *Chr'm.*
Nashville, N. C., Nov. 5th, 1854. 101.

☞ Register copy three weeks and forward act.

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 26th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance, seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. A. R. BAINES, Sheriff.
Aug. 1—wtf.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON SATurday morning last, a negro woman named ELLEN, about five feet eight inches high, dark complexion; and had on a purple homespun dress, and had with her a copperas-checked homespun dress. I fear she may obtain a free pass, and endeavor to escape to a free State. She is 22 years of age.

A reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid for her apprehension and delivery to me, twenty miles west of Raleigh, on the Haywood road, or for lodging her in any jail, so that I get her again. OSBORNE BOWERS.
Wake Co. Nov. 9, 1854. 101—tf.

SUPERIOR HAVANA SEGARS.—80,000 VERY superior Havana Segars.
100,000 Good German Segars.
50,000 Domestic Segars.
Just received and for sale by BAIN, HATTON & CO., Portsmouth, Va.
July 13, 1854. 69—

ROBINSONS' GAITERS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENN OF LACE GOODS, Collars, Chimezettes and Under Sleves. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING! CLOTHING!
$6,000 Worth of Ready Made Clothing.

MITCHELL & MONTAGUE ARE NOW OPENING in Raleigh, at the new Store next door to Mr. Towles,' and opposite the Post Office, a large and varied assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

as cheap as can be sold in any Southern City.

Their stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready-Made Clothing and Gentleman's Furnishing Business Department as follows;

French Black Dress and Frock Coats from $10 to $30.
English ditto from $9 to $28.
American and German ditto from $4 to $16.
Fancy Dress and Frock Coats of every desirable color.
Cloth, Cassimere, Tweeds and Beaver Sacks, half *Sacks,* and *Frocks,* from $3 to $12.
Overcoats of every suitable style of goods in market, from $4 to $25.

In our large and varied assortment may be found *Pantaloons* to suit all tastes, of black Cassimere and French Doeskin; also, French, English, American, fancy and solid colors. *Vests,* rich plush, velvet, fancy silk for parties, black satin from $2 to $8.

Also, shirts, collars, black and fancy cravats, stocks scarfs, drawers, &c. &c.

We respectfully solicit a call, as we are determined to give good bargains and suit as well as please our customers.
Raleigh, Nov. 16, 1854. 103—6t.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE COUNTY OF CRAVEN.—In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly incorporating the "Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company," the *County of Craven* has subscribed to the Capital Stock of said company, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In order to meet the instalments which may be due, and which may hereafter become due on said subscription, the said County proposes to negotiate a loan or loans, to be secured by the bonds of the County.

By the order directing the issue of said bonds, they will bear interest at the rate of *six per centum per annum,* payable *semi-annually* at the "Merchant's Bank of Newbern," or at the "Fulton Bank of New York," at the option of the holder. These bonds will be redeemable on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and not before, without the consent of the holder. The bonds will be issued with *Coupons* attached, which will render the collection of the interest simple and easy.

The security upon which the said bonds will be based, will be the real estate and taxable polls of the County of Craven. The present assessed *cash value of the real estate* of the county, is one million one hundred and nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars, and the *number of taxable polls* is three thousand five hundred and eighty-two.

Proposals for said loan will be received, and all other necessary information upon this subject will be furnished by the subscribers, on application to them at Newbern.
GEORGE GREEN, } Agents for
GEO. S. STEVENSON, } Craven County.
Newbern, Sept. 15, 1854.—93—tf Register will please copy

GLEASON'S PICTORIAL BOUND.—I HAVE Volumes I., II., III., IV., of the Pictorial, elegently bound in cloth, and with gilt edges; forming superb and most attractive parlor ornaments in the shape of a series of books of 416 pages each, and each volume containing nearly 100 engravings of men, manners, and current events all over the world; of scenery in all parts of the globe; of famous cities and beautiful villages; of pageants at home and abroad; of fine maritime views; and, in short, of an infinite variety of interesting and instructive subjects; with title-pages and indexes.

Besides the many illustrations, they embrace in their pages a vast amount of original tales, sketches, poems, and novelettes from the best American authors, with a current news record of the times; altogether forming an exceedingly novel and elegant series for future reference and present enjoyment, both in regard to reading matter and illustrations. For sale by
H. D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, Oct. 12, 1854. 93—

LANDS! LANDS!! LANDS!!!—FOR THE IMMIGRANT AND CAPITALISTS! Persons in search of homes, or investments in Texas, are respectfully invited to our office.

We have, for sale, more than two hundred thousand acres of land, in various parts of the State. Titles guarantied.

Land located, claims against the State or individuals collected and adjusted.

Office on Congress Avenue, City of Austin, Texas.

As we buy land on commission, strangers will find it to their interest to purchase through us.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.
Real Estate Brokers, Collecting and Land Agents.
October 16, 1854. 94—

INVALUABLE TO MOTHERS.—THE CHILD, a treatise on the diagnosis and treatment of the diseases of children, according to the simple laws of nature without medicaments; and upon the birth, nursing, attendance and education of children, as well as the most frequent diseases from their very infancy to the period of puberty: illustrated for the Mass, by a description of a series of cases gathered during a practice of twenty-two years.

By Dr. J. T. SCHONWALD, of Wilmington, N. C. For sale by
H. D. TURNER, N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh, Oct. 1854. 94—

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the last of June, my boy HINTON. Said boy is about 22 years old, 5 1-2 or 6 feet high, light complexion, has weak eyes—marks not recollected. I purchased said boy of J. C. Moore; he purchased him of Dempsey Soral, in this county. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any jail, so that I get him.
H. R. NELSON.
Roger's Store, N. C., Nov. 4, 1854. tf.—p5t.

JUST TO HAND.—800 lbs., of those justly celebrated family hams.
8 bbls. Mercer Potatoes.
5 doz. Buffalo tongues.
200 Dried Beef do.
Raisins, Currents, Citron, Almonds, French Candies, &c.
Come and see.
Nov. 9, 1854. F. MAHLER & CO. 101—

L. S. PERRY,
DENTAL SURGEON,

PARTNER of and successor to, the late Dr. William R. Scott, having taken charge of the office occupied by his late partner, will continue the business, and hopes by closely attending to the duties of his profession, to merit the confidence of all who may favor him with their patronage.

CERTIFICATES.

RALEIGH, Nov. 2, 1854.

Dr. L. S. PERRY, *Surgeon Dentist,*

SIR: It affords me pleasure to state that I have often heard our late friend, Dr. Wm. R. Scott, with whom you were associated in business, speak of your full and correct knowledge of the theory of Dental Surgery, and express his great satisfaction with the operations and work which, during the present year, you performed under his eye.

I know he was perfectly willing to leave the office under your charge, and looked forward to the day when he should retire from the practice of his profession and leave you his successor.

I hope you will continue the business, as I feel confident that you will give entire satisfaction to all who may require your services.

Very respectfully,
WM. J. CLARKE.

RALEIGH, N. C., November 1, 1854.

Dr. L. S. PERRY: Dear Sir. In accordance with the desire of the friends of our late friend, Doctor W. R. Scott, with whom you have been associated in the practice of Dental Surgery, for some time past, I have determined to deliver to you his office, instruments, and fixtures, until his executors are appointed, and in taking your receipt for the same, I feel assured that you will give entire satisfaction to his late friends and the public generally; because I am aware of the fact that he was very proud of you as his late pupil; that he had perfect confidence in you as a skillful and successful Dentist, and that he intended soon to resign his practice in your hands, owing to his failing eye-sight.

Wishing you prosperity, and hoping that you will reflect credit upon your late preceptor and partner in all your operations, I remain your sincere friend,
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Nov. 1, 1854. tf.

JUST RECEIVED, AT F. MAHLER & CO.'S, (next door to W. L. Pomeroy.)

FOR THE LADIES.

Reticules at all prices,
Berlin and French Baskets of all styles,
Work-boxes, new Rococco style,
Pearl plate and other Desks,
Leather and painted Port-folios,
Card Cases of pearl, shell and paper mache,
Card Receivers, very fine of Terra Cotta,
Ink-stands of Terra Cotta, Alabaster, &c,
Jet Bracelets, Breastpins and Necklaces of all styles,
Perfumed French Bracelets, &c., &c.

FOR THE GENTLEMEN.

Cigars of all the leading Brands, comprising;
The Upman, Lamartine, Primra, Jockey Club, Constancia, Evideucia, &c. To persons buying by the quantity we allow cost price with 10 per cent. Commission.
Chewing Tobacco, well supplied with all brands. Persons buying by the quantity we charge Manufacturers' prices.
Smoking Tobacco, fine, mild, well flavored Brands.
Walking Canes of all styles.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

China Tea and Dinner setts, fine Knives and Forks, India Rubber Combs, Boy's Guns, Secretaries, Wheelbarrows, Carriages, Dominoes, Backgammon Boards, Chessmen, Different games, Kid, Wax, China and India Rubber Dolls, Crying Babies, India Rubber and Tin Toys, &., &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Clocks in Mahogany and Iron cases, 36 hours and 8 day Clocks.
White, blue and canary glass Candlesticks, new style.
Paris, China Candlesticks, Razors and Pocket-Knives, of the most celebrated makers, Emmerson and Tilton's superior Razor Strops. All articles for the Toilet, Portmonaies Pocketbooks, Cigar cases, best Italian and English Guitar Strings, Flower vases, &c., &c.

FOR THE HUNTSMEN.

Game bags, Powder Flasks, Powder Horns, Shot Bags, Walker's and G. D. Caps, Shot, Dupont's Rifle Powder, Travelling Companions, Willow Flasks, &c., &c.
Price and quality warranted to give universal satisfaction.
Come and see.
Nov. 9, 1854. F. MAHLER & CO. 101—

USEFUL STATISTICS.

[CAREFULLY COMPILED FOR THE STANDARD.]

Government of the United States.

	Salary.
FRANKLIN PIERCE, President, ...	$25,000
WILLIAM L. MARCY, of New-York, Secretary of State,	8,000
JAMES GUTHRIE, of Kentucky, Secretary of Treasury,	8,000
JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, Secretary of War,	8,000
JAMES C. DOBBIN, of North-Carolina, Sec'y of Navy,	8,000
R. A. McCLELLAND, of Michigan, Secretary of Interior,	8,000
JAMES CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, Postmaster-Gen.,	8,000
CALEB CUSHING, of Massachusetts, Attorney-General,	8,000

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The following is believed to be a correct list of the United States Senate, after the 4th of March, 1853:

(Democrats in Roman—Whigs in Italic—those marked *F. S.* are Free-Soilers or Abolitionists.)

	Term expires.		Term expires.
ALABAMA.		MISSISSIPPI.	
Benj. Fitzpatrick,*	1855	Stephen Adams, ...	1857
Jere. Clemens, ...	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
ARKANSAS.		MICHIGAN.	
Solon Borland, ...	1855	Lewis Cass, ...	1855
William K. Sebastian,..	1859	Chas. E. Stuart, ...	1857
CONNECTICUT.		MISSOURI.	
Truman Smith, ...	1855	David R. Atchison, ...	1855
Isaac Toucey, ...	1857	*Henry S. Geyer,*	1857
CALIFORNIA.		NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
William M. Gwin, ...	1855	Moses Norris, jr., ...	1855
John B. Weller, ...	1857	Chas. G. Atherton, ...	1859
DELAWARE.		NEW-YORK.	
James A. Bayard, ...	1857	*Wm. H. Seward, (F. S.)*	1855
John M. Clayton, ...	1859	*Hamilton Fish,*	1857
FLORIDA.		NEW-JERSEY.	
Jackson Morton, ...	1855	John D. Thompson, ...	1857
Stephen A. Mallory, ...	1857	William Wright, ...	1859
GEORGIA.		NORTH-CAROLINA.	
William C. Dawson, ...	1855	*George E. Badger,*	1855
Robert S. Toombs, ...	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
INDIANA.		OHIO.	
John Pettit, ...	1855	Solo'n P. Chase, (*F. S.*)	1855
Jesse D. Bright, ...	1857	*Benjamin F. Wade,* ...	1857
ILLINOIS.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
James Shields, ...	1855	*James Cooper,*	1855
Stephen A. Douglas, ...	1859	Richard Brodhead	1857
IOWA.		RHODE-ISLAND.	
Augustus C. Dodge, ...	1855	Charles T. James, ...	1857
George W. Jones, ...	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
KENTUCKY.		SOUTH-CAROLINA.	
Archibald Dixon, ...	1855	A. P. Butler, ...	1855
J. B. Thompson, ...	1859	(A Democrat,)	1859
LOUISIANA.		TENNESSEE.	
John Slidell, ...	1855	*James C. Jones,*	1859
J. P. Benjamin, ...	1859	(*A Whig,*)	1855
MAINE.		TEXAS.	
Hannibal Hamlin, ...	1857	Thomas J. Rusk, ...	1857
(Vacancy,)	1859	Sam. Houston, ...	1859
MASSACHUSETTS.		VERMONT.	
Charles Sumner, F. S.,	1857	*S. S. Phelps,*	1855
Edward Everett, ...	1859	*Solomon Foote, (F. S.),*	1857
MARYLAND.		VIRGINIA.	
James A. Pearce, ...	1855	James M. Mason, ...	1857
Thomas G. Pratt, ...	1857	Robert M. T. Hunter, ..	1859
WISCONSIN.			
Isaac T. Walker, ...	1855	Henry Dodge, ...	1857

(* By appointment of Governor.)

American Almanac.

GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES,

With their Salaries and Terms of Office; the Number of Senators and Representatives in the State Legislatures, with their respective Terms. Those in Italic are Whigs.

States.	Governors.	Salaries.	Gov.'s Term.	Senators.	Term years.	Representatives.	Term years.
Maine,	John Hubbard,	$1,500	1	31	1	151	1
N. Hampshire,	Noah Martin,	1,000	1	12	1	286	1
Vermont,	J. S. Robinson,	750	1	30	1	230	1
Massachusetts,	G. S. Boutwell,	2,500	1	40	1	356	1
Rhode Island,	Philip Allen,	400	1	31	1	72	1
Connecticut,	T. H. Seymour,	1,100	1	21	1	215	1
New York,	Horatio Seymour,	4,000	2	32	2	128	1
New Jersey,	George F. Fort,	1,800*	3	20	3	60	1
Pennsylvania,	William Bigler,	3,000	3	33	3	100	1
Delaware,	Wm. H. Ross,	1,333⅓	4	9	4	21	1
Maryland,	Enoch L. Lowe,	3,600*	4	22	4	74	2
Virginia,	Joseph Johnson,	5,000	3	50	4	152	2
N. Carolina,	David S. Reid,	2,000†	2	50	2	120	2
S. Carolina,	John H. Means,	3,500	2	45	4	124	2
Georgia,	Howell Cobb,	3,000	2	47	1	130	2
Florida,	J. C. Broome,	1,500	4	19	4	40	1
Alabama,	H. W. Collier,	2,500	2	33	4	100	2
Mississippi,	Henry S. Foote,	3,000	2	32	4	92	2
Louisiana,	Joseph Walker,	6,000	4	32	4	97	2
Texas,	P. H. Bell,	2,000	2	21	4	66	2
Arkansas,	E. N. Conway,	1,800	4	25	4	75	2
Tennessee,	Andrew Johnson,	2,000	2	25	2	75	2
Kentucky,	L. W. Powell,	2,500	4	38	4	100	2
Ohio,	Reuben Wood,	1,800	2	35	2	100	2
Michigan,	R. McClelland,	1,500	2	32	2	66	2
Indiana,	Jos. A. Wright,	1,300	3	50	4	100	1
Illinois,	A. C. French,	1,500	4	25	4	75	2
Missouri,	Austin A. King,	2,000†	4	18	4	49	2
Iowa,	S. Hempstead,	1,000	4	30	4	59	2
Wisconsin,	*L. J. Farwell,*	1,250	2	18	2	54	2
California,	John Bigler,	10,000	2	16	2	36	1
Oregon Ter.,	Joseph Lane,	3,000‡	4	9	2	18	1
Minesota Ter.,	*A. Ramsey,*	2,500§	4	9	2	18	1
N. Mexico "	J. S. Calhoun,	2,500§	4	13	2	26	1
Utah Ter.,	Brigham Young,	2,500§	4	13	2	26	1

In all the States, except South Carolina, the Governor is voted for by the people; and if no one has a majority of all the votes, in the States in which such a majority is required, the Legislature elects to the office of Governor one of the candidates voted for by the people.

* And fees. † With the use of a furnished house.
‡ Including $1,500 as Superintendent of Indian Affairs.
§ Including $1,000 as Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Government of North-Carolina.

	Salary.
DAVID S. REID, of Rockingham, Governor, ... per annum, and the use of a furnished house.—Term expires Jan. 1, 1855.	$2,000
SAMUEL F. ADAMS, JR., of Rockingham, Secretary to the Governor, ... (exclusive of fees,)	300
WILLIAM HILL, of Wake county, Secretary of State, ... (exclusive of fees,)	800
DANIEL W. COURTS, of Rockingham, Treasurer, ...	1,500
WILLIAM J. CLARKE, of Wake, Comptroller, ...	1,000
STEPHEN BIRDSALL, of Wake, Chief Clerk to Treasurer	500

THE COUNCIL OF STATE is composed of the following gentlemen:—Kimbrough Jones, of Wake county; William K. Lane, of Wayne county; Whitmell Stallings, of Gates county; Archibald Henderson, of Rowan county; Wilson S. Hill, and R. S. French, of Robeson county.

THE BOARD OF LITERATURE of North-Carolina is composed as follows:—His Excellency, David S. Reid, President *ex-officio;* Matthew Shaw, of Beaufort, and Alfred Jones and William W. Holden, of Wake county.

THE INTERNAL-IMPROVEMENT BOARD is composed as follows:—His Excellency, David S. Reid, President *ex-officio;* Calvin Graves, of Caswell, and Thomas Bragg, of Northampton county.

GOVERNOR'S AIDS, with the rank of Colonel:—J. A. McLean, of Guilford; Thomas Ruffin, jr., of Rockingham, and Robert Strange, jr., of New-Hanover.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY commences its sessions, in Raleigh, on the Third Monday of November every alternate year. The next election for members of the Senate, House of Commons, and Governor, will be held on the First Thursday in August, 1854.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

The following are the Counties composing the Fifty SENATORIAL DISTRICTS of North-Carolina:—

Districts.	*Districts.*
1st.—Pasquotank and Perquimons,	31st.—Alamance and Randolph,
2d.—Camden & Currituck,	32nd.—Chatham,
3d.—Gates and Chowan,	33rd.—Moore and Montgomery,
4th.—Tyrrell and Hyde,	34th.—Richmond and Robeson,
5th.—Northampton,	35th.—Anson and Union,
6th.—Hertford,	36th.—Guilford,
7th.—Bertie,	37th.—Caswell,
8th.—Martin & Washington	38th.—Rockingham,
9th.—Halifax,	39th.—Mecklenburg,
10th.—Edgecombe,	40th.—Stanly and Cabarrus,
11th.—Pitt,	41st.—Rowan and Davie,
12th.—Beaufort,	42nd.—Davidson,
13th.—Craven,	43rd.—Stokes and Forsyth,
14th.—Carteret and Jones,	44th.—Ashe, Surry, Watauga and Yadkin,
15th.—Greene and Lenoir,	45th.—Wilkes, Iredell and Alexander,
16th.—New-Hanover,	46th.—Burke, McDowell and Caldwell,
17th.—Duplin,	47th.—Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba,
18th.—Onslow,	48th.—Rutherford & Cleaveland,
19th.—Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus,	49th.—Buncombe, Henderson, Yancey and Madison,
20th.—Cumberland,	50th.—Haywood, Macon, Cherokee and Jackson.
21st.—Sampson,	
22nd.—Wayne,	
23rd.—Johnston,	
24th.—Wake,	
25th.—Nash,	
26th.—Franklin,	
27th.—Warren,	
28th.—Granville,	
29th.—Person,	
30th.—Orange,	

APPORTIONMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The following is the manner in which the MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS (120,) are apportioned among the respective Counties:—

The Counties of Cumberland, Granville, Guilford, Chatham and Wake,	3 each.
The Counties of Davidson, Edgecombe, Halifax, Iredell, New-Hanover, Orange, Randolph, Alamance, Anson, Beaufort, Bertie, Caswell, Cleaveland, Craven, Duplin, Forsythe, Johnston, Mecklenburg, Northampton, Pitt, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson, Warren, Wayne and Wilkes,	2 each.
The Counties of Buncombe, Madison, Surry, Yadkin, Ashe, Bladen, Burke, Cabarrus, Catawba, Cherokee, Davie, Gaston, Gates, Henderson, Hertford, Hyde, Lincoln, Martin, Moore, Nash, Onslow, Pasquotank, Person, Richmond, Stanly, Stokes, Union, Yancy, Alexander, Brunswick, Caldwell, Camden, Carteret, Columbus, Currituck, Greene, Jones, Lenoir, McDowell, Montgomery, Perquimons, Tyrrell, Washington, Watauga, Macon, Haywood, Jackson, Chowan and Franklin,	1 each.